

The Worker

National
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Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

\$\$\$ Write Their Platform

John Foster Dulles, whose International Nickel Corp. collaborated with the Nazis and who has been profiting on wars for generations, will draft the GOP platform.

Amnesty

Eight Communist leaders now in prison were sent there for their fight for peace. You can help wipe out the shame of their conviction by demanding amnesty for them.

Thought Control to Union Control

The pattern for hamstringing the unions was worked out long ago. It started with the Smith Act persecutions against the Communists, ranges to Taft-Hartley law to the Smith bill; is now bursting out with new schemes.

Women Today

Articles on the fight for equal pay as it is being taken up today, and on the conditions of working women in Israel.

Olympics and Peace

The students and faculty of Northwestern University sent a novel message to the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies, and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Bitter Fight Ahead For Steel Strikers

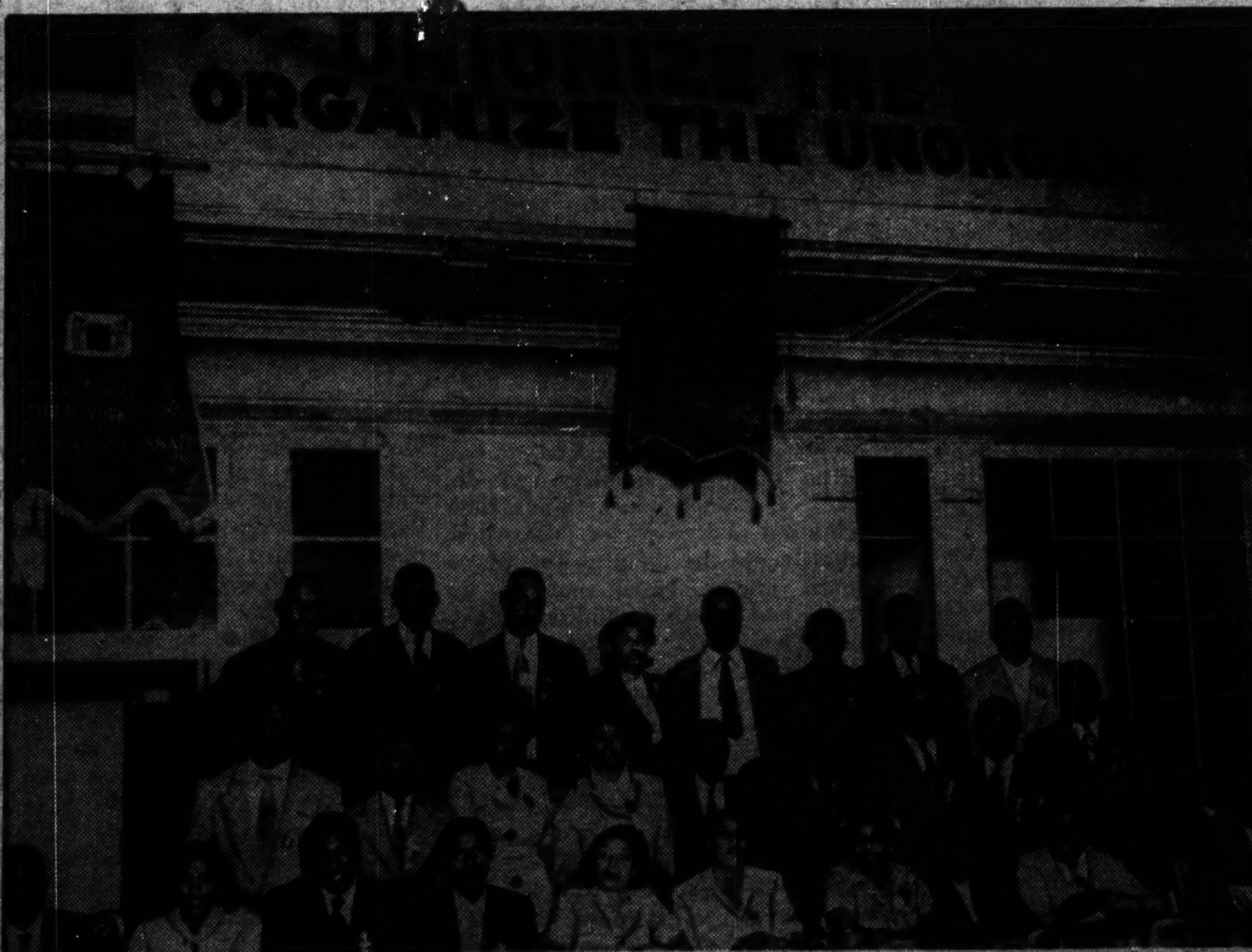
Need for Relief Rises as Workers Feel Pinch



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS in the Chicago yards stage a giant noon-hour demonstration in support of the striking steel workers and in preparation for their own imminent contract battle.

PENTAGON TRIES TO EXTEND KOREA WAR *Threatens Move on China*

— See Page 3 —



'No Contract, No Fish'—These Southern Strikers Mean It

Some of the newly-organized fishermen and their wives are shown at a recent convention of the Fur and Leather Workers Union. See story on Page 2.

BARRING some unforeseen possibilities, it looks like a longer and tougher strike for 650,000 steel workers and layoffs for hundreds of thousands of others as the steel companies rejected a new settlement proposal and stockpiles of steel were still high. The strike is in its fourth week.

Another factor to encourage the steel companies is the prospect that the demand for steel during the month of July will be very low because the major steel users, notably the auto companies, are planning to shut down plants for vacations and extend the shut-downs to several weeks, a month, or even longer.

WITH THE DEMAND for steel lowered because of the drop in consumer buying, the steel companies have no incentive to operate and invoke a price hike. Business sources indicate they would rather wait for a steel shortage to develop when the healthy price increases they expect to get from the government could be advantageously extorted from the steel users.

The Journal of Commerce and Wall Street Journal report General Motors announced an immediate layoff of 17,000 workers in Flint, Detroit and Buffalo. Ford, Studebaker, Chrysler and other auto companies are doing the same.

General Electric, Servel Inc., Willys-Overland and numerous other companies are mentioned among those planning layoffs either on grounds of vacations or a claim of shortage in some supplies or overstocked inventory.

The New York Times of June 25 admitted in its report on the impasse in the strike:

"It is the belief of many informed persons that the large supply of some types of steel is the major influence in the companies' decision (not to settle) and that when these inventories are reduced a price increase will be more meaningful and bargaining will be conducted on a more realistic basis."

THE PROSPECT, therefore, is for more belt-tightening for steel workers. Many of them are already marching to local relief offices and striking local unions in many parts of the country are appealing to sister unions and communities for help.

At this writing, there was still no indication what the steel union's attitude will be on the offer of \$10,000,000 from the United Mine Workers.

There is no doubt, however, that the steel workers, a third of whom earn below \$1.50 an hour, are beginning to feel the pinch. The steel companies are hopeful that the hunger among them would compel submission to the terms of the corporations when the latter feel ready to settle.

PHILIP MURRAY, meanwhile, took official recognition of the sentiment among the strikers and told a mass meeting of Gary strikers last Sunday that a Taft-Hartley injunction "will not manufacture steel." Before him in the hall were banners brought in by strikers vowing they will not work under a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Murray's speech followed a meeting of the Wage Policy Committee of the steel union heard earlier that week, where he told the steel workers that he had no idea when the strike may end, but pledged the fight would be

(Continued on Page 8)

Picket City Hall on Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the N. Y. City Housing Authority. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose contingents headed the protest, served papers on the City Housing Authority to enjoin it from closing the temporary barracks, to get it to reopen the 4,000 of 8,000 veteran units demolished by the city, and to stay the threatened eviction of 250 Bronx families on June 30.

The Bronx tenants have been ordered from their homes to make way for the contemplated Forest Project, though no available substitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer.

MANY GROUPS PICKET

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattanville and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council; Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council; and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharron and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of jimcrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy redericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impellitteri housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they're pointing to the CHA offices—can't push me around forever."

Peace Party Convention Opens July 4 in Chicago

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-lum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday—Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morss Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning the 'arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security.'"

THE JOINT STATEMENT blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to layoff up to 25 percent of their signalmen.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

KILMARNOCK, Va.

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it, I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play—bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc., etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME those Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time those Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union—the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "fishers" who went fishing because obedient to me-

his gear as if ready to go fishing. There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000—mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them—probably half the strikers of this area—found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods—the kind they can't grow—and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the hook at the Negro fishermen—evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white—against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

Walter White States Stand On Candidates

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated at a press conference that no candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only W. Averell Harriman among the Democrats has an "acceptable" attitude toward Negro issues. The NAACP opens its 43d annual convention in Oklahoma City tonight.

White said that although the NAACP will not endorse any candidate, Harriman "has an approach to racial problems acceptable to our group."

White summed up candidates in this way:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O): "Exceedingly unfavorable attitude. . . . Although his voting record in Congress is good, we often wonder whether he is running for President of the United States or governor of Mississippi."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"Disappointing" stand on equal rights since his return from Europe, particularly the statement at Abilene, Kan., that he would leave the issue on FEPC to the states.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) favors FEPC, but without enforcement powers.

Gov. Adlai Stephenson of Illinois "has indicated that he is not adverse to a weaker civil rights plank, and that he is not adverse to running on a Stephenson-Russell team. (Sen. Richard) Russell would then be only one heartbeat away from the Presidency."

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga)—The "quarterback of filibuster against civil rights legislation. . . . Like too many able Southerners,



WALTER WHITE

he is hog-tied by his rise to power through appeals to the lesser-enlightened voting bloc."

Communist Tops Poll in French Election

PARIS, France.—A Communist candidate topped the voting yesterday's by-election here for the National Assembly.

Gaston Auguet, the Communist candidate, received 53,729 of the 257,879 votes cast, compared with 53,202 votes for Jean Legat, a right-of-center candidate sponsored by the Radical Socialists.

Although Auguet scored a narrow victory, he did not win the necessary majority and a runoff will be held July 6.

Both the Socialist and the Catholic Popular Republican candidates ran far behind in yesterday's balloting.

Nomination of Negro for Senate Stirs Harlem

By MICHAEL SINGER

The selection of Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney and school teacher, as the candidate for the State Senate by Democratic leader Robert B. Blaikie in Manhattan's Upper West Side last week touched off a series of desperate behind-door conferences yesterday

among Tammany and Republican leaders. Blaikie, insurgent Democratic head of the 7 A.D. Democratic Club, named Archibald as the opponent to the Tammany nominee in next August's primaries after organization Democrats reportedly insisted on nominating Harold I. Panken, white incumbent in the State Senate from the 21 S.D.

Blaikie, who last March told this reporter that he was "ready and willing" to break down the lily-white State Senate, defeated Panken for the leadership last month.

Harlem Democratic leaders were apparently at a loss on how to oppose Blaikie's move because the drive for the election of a Negro to the State Senate which has

never been represented by a Negro has taken on sweeping proportions. Republican leaders were also faced with demands from rank and file voters for nomination of a Negro, and the possibility existed that in addition to Archibald, the Tammany and GOP forces in the 21 S. D. might be compelled to nominate Negroes representing the overwhelming population of the area.

On-the-street and political off-the-record comment gave the Initiating Committee To Elect a Negro to the State Senate—a non-partisan organization—major credit for forcing Blaikie to select Archibald.

The committee placed large ads in the Negro press over the week-

end calling on the people to "End Jimcrow in New York State Senate." The 35 signatories, including leading Democrats and Republicans, called on "leaders of all political parties to recognize the justice of the Negro people's demand for representation by supporting the nomination and election of a Negro to the State Senate from the 21 S. D."

Among those who signed were Joseph Bailey, Republican and former Assemblyman, whom many Republicans are demanding as their party's senatorial candidate; Carl Lawrence, Harlem newspaperman who is campaigning in the Democratic primary for an Assembly post; Victor E. Williams, of the Old Ironsides Democratic Club; Romono Garratt, American Labor Party nominee for the 21 S. D. who has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of a candidate agreed upon by all major parties; Jacques Isler, noted Negro attorney; the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Bryan Hannon of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Also the Rev. Herminio L. Perez; Col. Leopold Phillip; Ewart G. Guinier, secy-treas, United Public Workers; Hope Stevens, outstanding Harlem woman leader; Nina Evans, excec. secy. of the Domestic Workers Union; Constance D. Heyworth, Manhattanville Tenant Council leader; Mrs. Natalie DeLoach, Harlem businesswoman; Constance H. Curtis, Negro newspaper woman; and Florence Seixas, member of the Republican County Committee.

The vigor and scope of this non-partisan drive to smash the lily-white setup in the State Senate has stirred widespread enthusiasm throughout Harlem and created a rank and file groundswell in the major parties for nomination of Negro candidates.

Archibald, his wife and son live at 320 Convent Ave. He has been a lawyer for 19 years and teaches social studies at the DeWitt Clinton High School.



TOLEDANO

Lombardo Asks Mexico Change Foreign Policy

By A. B. MACIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexico's foreign policy must be changed to end its invariable support of Washington in the United Nations and to end US intervention in the country's economic and political life, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties for the Presidency, told a press conference on the eve of his departure on the last lap of his campaign. The election will be held July 6.

In regard to U. S. intervention, Lombardo Toledano said: "It is not only I who demand a rectification, but also the Mexican industrialists, many merchants and individuals inspired by patriotic sentiment. The ruinous competition to which Mexican industrialists are subjected, the investment of U. S. capital in the effort to seize control of the best and most flourishing enterprises in Mexican hands; the present of FBI agents, who constitute an armed force operating openly with the consent of the Mexican government—all this proves that the foreign policy must be changed."

The candidate of the progressive forces assert that his election meetings in various parts of the country, attended by huge crowds, have constituted a veritable plebiscite of the people. At these meetings, he said, the people have manifested their desire for a change in foreign policy, as well as in internal economic, social and political policy.

"I recall the elections in Mexico since the days of Venustiano Carranza," he stated. "Never have the Mexican people mobilized as they have today. For the first time since 1910 they are on the march again, demanding the right to elect the government that suits their interests."

Lombardo Toledano cited as evidence of the people's awakening the widespread activity of women in his campaign despite the fact that they are denied the vote, as well as the important role of the youth. He predicted that he would receive the majority of the votes on July 6. However, he warned that large-scale fraud, organized by the government and the official party, is already under way in an effort to steal the election. Fabulous sums are also being spent by the government, a fact which Lombardo Toledano asserted was objective proof that its candidate, Adolfo Ruiz Cortés, was the weaker of the two.

LaBenskey Arraigned On Gun Charge

WHITE PLAINS, New York.—Stanley LeBenskey, recently acquitted of first-degree murder in the slaying of two Yonkers Negroes, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of firearms. LaBenskey an ex-Westchester Parkway cop had pleaded self defense in the killings and admitted owning the death gun as well as another target pistol. He pleaded not guilty.

The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted, County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.

CIO LOCAL PLANS FIGHT TO SAVE MRS. NEFF FROM JAIL

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—More than 1,500 workers pledged at a membership meeting of Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, here, that "Local 80 will not let Sylvia Neff go to jail." The reference was to Mrs. Sylvia Neff, mother of three daughters and an office aide of the union, who was sentenced last week to 10 years in jail for alleged perjury in a frameup trial presided over by a former corporation lawyer, Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden. Local 80 members, most of them workers at the Campbell Soup plant, condemned the conviction as part of a pattern of union-busting and thought control. They expressed bitterness over Madden's constant efforts throughout Mrs. Neff's trial to rescue the floundering government witness and stoolpigeon, Bob (The Finger) Wooley.

The meeting heard how Judge Madden gloated over the jailing of the mother of three with the words, "This is my day," and how, taking the cue from the ex-corporation hireling, a sadistic federal marshal, refused in court to permit Mrs. Neff to obtain a cup of coffee. "No," the marshal had snarled, "you'll get coffee in jail."

Another NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"facts to fight with" pamphlet

MAN BITES DOG

the McCarran Committee testimony of

William Mandel

(Author of "A Guide to the Soviet Union"; "The Soviet Far East"; A.L.P. Candidate for Congress)

How would YOU answer these questions? . . .

What about Soviet "slave camps"?

Would you fight against China?

How would you settle the Korean War?

Do you believe the Smith Act is a good law?

JULIUS EMSPAK

of U.E. comments: "Very fine . . . accurate facts and information on the real issues that confront the American people."

GEN. FAYMONVILLE

(Ret., former U.S. Military Attache in Moscow): "I hope the plain unmistakable expression of your views gave the committee some of the postgraduate instruction they seem to need so badly."

ANNE BERENHOLZ

L.A. Labor Peace Committee: "The most brilliant piece of writing I have ever seen on the subject."

A CHICAGOAN: "Rush 100 to be distributed to some of the men who will face the dogs here in a few weeks."

Bulk orders have been placed by U.E., M. G. & S., Progressive Party Clubs, and other organizations.

10 cents

12 for \$1.00

50 for \$2.50

GUARDIAN PAMPHLETS

17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

400 Hear Paul Robeson Sing In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH. — Despite last-minute obstacles raised by the city building department and the attempt of the Pittsburgh Press to block the concert, Paul Robeson sang here June 20 to an audience of 400 people.

ROBESON was in fine fettle. "We haven't 300 years to wait," he emphasized, referring to the struggle for equal rights and the centuries during which the Negro people were enslaved in America.

THE SINGER'S DECLARATION that "No matter how much I want to travel—and I do—I'm staying here in America until my people are much freer!" evoked one of the many demonstrations of the love and respect with which he is regarded by all progressive-minded people. "My loyalty," he declared, "is to the great traditions of the struggle for freedom in this country."

He blasted the demands of the leaders of the government for loyalty to their policies of supporting the exploiters of the Negro people in Africa—"support of Malan in South Africa where oppression is worse than in Mississippi, of the Belgian exploiters of the Congo, which region rightly belongs to



PAUL ROBESON

my (the Negro) people."

ROBESON REFERRED to the great Negro Communist leader, Benjamin Davis, former New York City Councilman and one of the 11 convicted under the Smith Act, as a "true friend," who "must again walk the earth as a free man!" Ben Careathers, long-time Negro fighter in this area for the rights of his people and a local victim of the same law, was included in the appeal by Robeson for renewed struggle against the Smith Act.

Applause greeted a resolution demanding that the State Department restore his passport to Robeson. Following the concert a banquet was held in his honor at one of the hotels in the area.

To Welcome Nate Albert Home

PITTSBURGH. — A welcome home party for Nate Albert will be given by the Civil Rights Congress at the Jewish Cultural Centre, 6328 Forbes St., June 28 at 8 p.m.

Albert was released a few days ago from the County Workhouse, where he had been confined on a 23-month sentence for alleged "incitation to riot" in connection with attempts several years ago of a group of young Negroes and whites to establish the right of Negroes to swim in the city-owned Highland Park pool. The trial resulted in a frame-up conviction while the mob of white hoodlums responsible for the disorder got away unpunished.

On the day of his release Albert received a telegram from William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress greeting "your magnificent courage and hail you as a hero of the struggle against white supremacy. We pledge to continue the fight until victory is won."

Albert wants to get back his job, held for years, in the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse, where he had a good work record.

His first Sunday of freedom was the date on which Highland Park pool was opened for the

Steel Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
carried to the end.

BACK OF MURRAY'S angry tone, it was reported, was a new rejection by the steel companies of a settlement proposal that included new concessions to the steel companies. It was reported that Bethlehem was ready to accept the terms, but U. S. Steel, supported by the other "Big Six" companies, vetoed the plan. It was indicated that Murray gave some concession or retroactivity (to March 15) and offered modifications in the union shop proposal that would have exempted present non-union employees from joining the union and would give new employees a right to withdraw from membership, by a registered letter after 20 days of employment. While there was no confirmation of the exact details of the settlement proposal, there was no doubt that a new offer was made and its rejection prompted Murray's subsequent statements.

Many Groups to Name Delegates To PP Parley

CHICAGO.—Election of Illinois delegates for the July 4-8 Convention of the Progressive Party stood high on the agendas of unions, fraternal organizations, churches, community clubs and Progressive organizations all over Chicago last week.

"Never before in the history of Chicago has there been such a convention as this—a convention which will speak for the needs and aspirations of all the people. From Chicago, the host city of this convention, there must be true representation of all its honest and progressive people," said Pearl Hart, Chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party.

Al Janney, recently appointed Assistant Director of the State Progressive Party, is driving for a Negro representation of 250 among Illinois Convention delegates. "This will be the only political convention in which the cause of civil rights will have firm support—the only convention which will be free of domination by white supremacists," said Janney.

In addition to the election of official delegates from mass organizations in response to the Progressive Party convention call, hundreds of delegates are expected to come to the convention on "10 for 1" delegate forms. Ten signatures on these forms will accredit any Chicagoan as an official delegate to the Progressive Party convention. These forms may be secured from the State Progressive Party office, 160 West Washington St.

Steel Union Leaflets Expose Company Lies

By ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH.—Locals of the CIO Steelworkers Union in this area have distributed tens of thousands of copies of a leaflet replying to letters previously sent by the presidents of the big steel companies to their employees. The company letters claim their last

offer to the union involved a package increase amounting to 24.6 cents an hour. C. F. Hood, U. S. Steel Corp. executive vice presi-

dent in charge of operations, told its 200,000 workers that the offer provided for a direct wage increase averaging 16 cents hourly. He asserted the day's pay would be raised \$1 to \$2.24 per worker.

Hood declared the offer included "liberalized" vacation, paid holidays and an "improvement" in shift differentials.

The union leaflets, signed by the presidents of the respective steel locals in the various areas, exposed the false claims of the corporations. Some 10,000 copies of one of these leaflets, signed by Geo. Urban, President of Local Union 1397 of Homestead, were distributed to the workers when they showed up to draw their last pay—for about a week's work.

U. S. STEEL VICE-PRESIDENT Hood told only part of the facts, the union charged. His company had refused to make its offer retroactive to Dec. 31, when the union contract expired. Retroactivity would only be to April 1. This made the 24.6 cents offer "in reality an 18-cents package covering an 18-month contract starting Jan. 1, 1952."

Hood is charged with having kept from the workers the fact that U. S. Steel wants the Management section "strengthened so Management will have the right, first to establish a job; second, to change a job; third, to terminate a job; fourth, to arrange a job; fifth, to rearrange a job and sixth to specify any new device they care to attach to a job."

DURING NEGOTIATIONS, they (the company) made the flat statement that employees are not giving a fair day's work. With the installation of the company's fair day's work standards it would be possible to eliminate as many as 25 percent of the employees. This proposed speedup is the underlying cause for the company demands for a change in the Management section.

U. S. Steel also wants to change the seniority rules so that "all promotions would be made by ability with Management having sole right to judge ability. To permit

this change would," the union emphasized, "take us back 30 years, to the brown nose and paternal system days."

THE COMPANY DEMANDS the right unilaterally to install incentives with itself the sole judge of their equitability in contrast to the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for the elimination of out-of-line differentials and their replacement by job make-up rates where every man working a given job would be given the same wage and all incentives would be negotiated (with the union).

Premium pay was absolutely refused for work on Sunday although, as the leaflet points out, practically every industry gives premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

THIS SO-CALLED "last offer" was made as a "package deal," the leaflet declares, and "management insisted it be accepted or rejected as a package."

"No self-respecting group of union representatives could," the union concludes, "accept the final offer made by industry that would take from the membership traditional benefits secured by the Steelworkers through long years of collective bargaining."

SO THE GIANT steel mills of this area stand deserted (at this writing) with their 100,000 workers "getting by" as best they can, the heaviest burden falling on the wives and children. However, reports generally describe the women as urging their men folks to "stay out for a real settlement. We'll get along some way or other!" they repeat.

Musmanno 'Shrinks'

HARRISBURG.—Judge Michael Musmanno is "no shrinking violet," but a "backslapping . . . eager-beaver" gunning "for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination two years hence," at a recent Democratic shindig here, reports John M. Cummings Philadelphia Inquirer columnist.

Juries Not Representative

(This is the second installment of the statement presented by the six defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case to the bench of federal judges of the Western Pennsylvania District at their conference June 13 on challenges to the legality of the methods of selection and investigations of federal jurors.)

By ANDY ONDA

THIS SYSTEM of jury selection cannot produce a jury truly representing a real cross-section of the community. We can show from Federal Judge Courley's own description of how this system work that not only do judges themselves provide names of persons for jury service but that even the federal district attorney's office—the government prosecutor, district attorneys of counties in the federal district, court tipstiffs, as well as other "U. S. government and state employees" directly and indirectly name the dominant part of the jury panels.

THESE PERSONS are all on the political payroll. They are, in the main, "models" in the political machines or are in direct contact

with the political bosses. Furthermore, the ONLY names to go into the wheel from which the names of those to serve on juries are drawn are placed there by these public payrollers at their discretion.

It is a popular conception that courthouses are havens for political jobholders, for the political big-wheels who dispense jobs and favors and very often serve special interests. This jury selection system is dominated by what is commonly called "The Courthouse Gangs." As such, the system is open to great suspicion, to say the least.

MOREOVER, we can show how this system of jury selection effectively excludes and discriminates against the vast mass of manual workers, the Negroes, the foreign-born, those who have no telephones, and the wives of these groups. The sum total of these groups aggregates probably half of the population in this federal district.

The facts cited prove this contention as to manual laborers and

wage workers in general. An examination of the jurors cards of the 14 "housewives" on the Grand Jury which indicted us shows that the wives of the excluded males are also included!

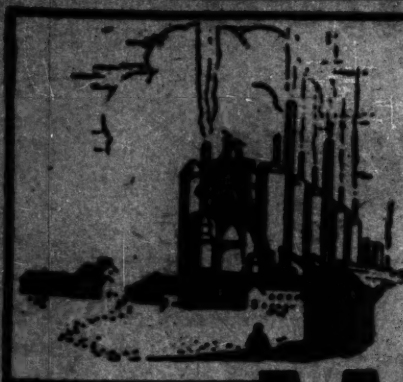
Among the 13 were 3 widows. The husbands of the other 11 included a power shovel operator, real estate and insurance broker, general contractor, insurance agent, pipefitter and welder, dentist, court distaff, mine superintendent, engineer, and 2 civil service employees.

This shows that the wives of steelworkers, coalminers, railroad workers, laborers in general and other manual and production wage workers have been excluded from this jury.

(Continued Next Week)



AFL JOINS CIO FOR REAPPORTIONMENT



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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Ford Rolling Mill Elects Loyal '600' Man; Contract Seen Issue

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—The first indication that members of Ford Local 600 are voting on contract issues was seen in returns from Rolling Mill where an administration candidate was swept out of office. The issues were the contract's freezing of wages, no-strike clause and robbing of Rolling Mill workers of time-and-a-half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday work.

When John Mando ousted incumbent Frank Kinney from office of building president this was a major setback for the appointed administrators. Rolling Mill workers were in Reuther's corner until he traded off their premium overtime pay for the pension. Mando will support the four top officers of the local for reelection, it is reported.

Mando announced himself as an independent. Kinney was backed by ACTUer Joe McCusker, UAW regional director; Ken Bannon, UAW national Ford director, and Reuther. McCusker and Bannon are part of the crew that Reuther and the International Executive Board sent in to take over the offices of the local and place it under an administrator.

This also is deeply resented by the workers and was part of the Reuther defeat in the Rolling Mill. Mando's slate won five of the nine other offices in the Rolling Mill.

Reuther got his candidate in at Miscellaneous when Joe Berry was re-elected chairman. Around 1,000 work there. In Transportation, John Glendenning was re-elected chairman. According to some reports he says he is not backing the Reuther campaign and does not favor the administration over the local.

In the next scheduled building elections, where shop leaders are in the thick of the fight to get rid of the Reuther administrators, are against speedup and the five-year contract, Reuther is not expected to make a dent. Reuther, sensing already there will be no anti-Communist bandwagon sweep, prepared to disqualify candidates in order to win in that way.

PEOPLE SET FOR '52 VOTE

Record Number of Negroes File for Office

DETROIT.—Over 900,000 voters have registered in Detroit, 200,000 higher than at any other time.

A decisive role will be played by labor, the Negro people, the farmers, women and youth.

Politicians are beating on the doors of union halls for backing. The early starters are finding that people are asking their stand on life and death issues.

First is how to get the war ended in Korea; reduce prices; steady employment (this is a big issue in Michigan where 100,000 are unemployed because the war economy has meant layoffs); FEPC to start putting a halt to employers' "white only" discriminatory hiring policies. Civil rights is a great issue here, repeal of the Trucks Act, anti-labor Bonine and Hutchinson Acts and strengthening the Diggs Civil Rights law to take

away licenses of public places who refuse to serve Negroes.

The struggle of the Negro people for more representation in legislative bodies has reached new heights, as seen by the fact that an all-time high number of Negro candidates have filed for office. Two years ago, seven Negro candidates filed, this year 14 filed.

Center of attention will be the race in the First Congressional District where former State Senator Chas. Diggs, Sr. is a candidate for Congress.

His son, Chas. Diggs, Jr. filed for re-election in the Third Senatorial. Filing for re-election is incumbent Edgar Currie for State Legislature. Mr. Currie recently polled the highest vote for vice president at the State CIO convention among 30-some candidates.

DETROIT.—The State AFL population. Convention, in session here last week, voted to join in with the State CIO in a united effort to get more representation in the State Senate and Legislature from working class areas, through basing representation strictly on

The AFL had been conducting its own signature campaign for a slightly different measure. The reapportionment of the election districts on a population basis will mean more representation for Negro communities and working class areas generally.

Reuther Warns: No T-H in Steel!

DETROIT.—A spokesman for, Walter Reuther, president of the CIO Auto Union, said last night that the auto workers and their officials would be utterly against any use of Taft-Hartley injunctions in the steel strike and that such a move would be a bare-faced injustice.

Matthew Smith, international president, Mechanics Educational Society an independent union of skilled workers in autos, said that Lewis' offer of a \$10 million loan to Murray should be highly commended by all of labor because he had risen above any personal differences in making this fraternal gesture.

An editorial in "Eye Opener," voice of Fisher No. 2 UAW Local 598 in Flint, asserted that "the steelworkers today are our first line of defense."

"They are exposing the vicious

Tft-Hartley law and the new Smith Bill," the editorial declared. "We are the reserves of the Steelworkers. We should assist them wherever help is needed. If we are to keep our unions strong and free, we must stand together." The editorial noted approvingly that the UAW had pledged support to the Steelworkers and that John L. Lewis had called on "all organized labor to pool resources to stem the attacks of Big Business."

Art Crutzen, president of Dodge Local 3, praised the Mine-

workers "nice gesture" and said that the entire labor movement should back the steel strikers. "We're all in the same boat when it comes to fighting the corporations," he said.

Leo Schaffer, president of GM Diesel Local 163, said that he thought Lewis' "very generous offer" should be accepted, if necessary, in the same spirit of solidarity with which it was made. He said he felt the auto workers, too, should get behind the steelworkers with pickets, money and any other possible assistance required.

CIO in Flint, Lansing Backs Lapeer Farmers; Ask Probe of Evictions

LANSING.—Labor's support for the embattled farmers of Lapeer County was voiced last week by the Great Flint CIO Council, the Greater Lansing CIO Council and by Amalgamated Local 652, largest local union in the Lansing area.

The Flint CIO wired Gov. Williams to urge "that you do not permit the State Police to aid Lapeer County Sheriff (Clark)

Gregory in evicting Elizabeth Stevens from her farm. Such action will only result in violence."

Council president Robert Clark urged that an investigation be made "before using the State Police to aid in an act of undoubted injustice."

Lapeer farmers have been resisting sheriff Gregory's attempt to evict Mrs. Stevens under an order which Clark charged was "obtained through fraud, concealment and suppression of facts and . . . some judges who upheld the order should legally have been disqualified from ruling."

Although Gov. Williams said State Police would not interfere unless criminal acts occurred, State Police have been patrolling the roads around the Stevens farm and invading the homes of farmers who helped protect the widow's homestead from illegal seizure. State Police were helping find men on whom the sheriff wanted to serve warrants, although no weapons of any description were used in resting the eviction attempt.

The Lansing CIO demands that the police be withdrawn "until actual criminal violence is indicated, not mere physical defense of the homestead of a widow mother of nine children, with three boys in the service."

In a telegram to the Governor, Harold Williams, president, reported that the Greater Ingham County (Lansing) CIO had voted unanimously to demand an open hearing by Williams and the Administrative Board "on serious charges that state officials have violated state laws and neglected

(Continued on Page 8)

38 More CIO, AFL Leaders Join Fight to Kill Trucks Act

DETROIT.—The provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act announced last week that 38 additional CIO and AFL officials had signed the amicus brief urging that the anti-labor unconstitutional thought control measure be

scrapped permanently. Thirty-eight union leaders who signed the brief were previously listed, making a total of 76.

The following names of signers were announced:

Name	Office	Union	Local
Geo. O. Appelt	K.P. Unit Chairman	UAW	280
Robert Allison	Secretary-Treasurer	UAW	155
Woody Austin	Chief Steward	UAW	51
John Bacigal	Unit chairman	UAW	280
Victor A. Bradley	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Albert De Baets	Chief Steward	UAW	51
William Crisman	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Wm. E. Diabon	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Albert S. Davis	International Rep.	UAW-AFL	652
Orville Dwyne	Bargaining Comm. member	UAW	280
S. Doherty	Chief Steward	UAW	51
Ralph Filicola	Chief Steward	UAW	51
A. R. Gillingham	AFL Convention Delegate	Carpenters	337
Joseph J. Housley	Recording secretary	UAW	280
J. J. Jasinski	Steward	UAW	51
Carl O. Kranz	Vice-President	UAW	280
Harry Keeney	International Rep.	UAW-AFL	631
Clyde Moore	Committee man	UAW	280
Patrick McMillan	Sergeant-at-Arms	UAW	280
Daniel B. Manly	Steward	UAW	154
S. J. Moroso	AFL Convention delegate	UAW	51
Olen Manley	Committee man	UAW	51
N. R. Millske	Steward	UAW	280
Rudy Nekke	Guide	UAW	280
Wm. Neumann	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Daniel A. O'Brien	Chief plant steward	UAW	280
Edmund J. Olrak	Chief Steward	UAW	51
Frank H. Phillips	Financial Secretary	UAW	280
Harry Ray	Chief Steward	UAW	51
Emerson L. Sassaman	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Francis M. Sapp	Committee man	UAW	280
Harry Shroyer	Executive Board member	UAW	280
Geo. N. Schaefer	Financial secretary-treas.	UAW	280
Leo D. Schaffer	President	UAW	163
Harold Shapiro	International Representative	Fur and Leather Workers	28
Floyd T aylor	AFL Representative	DER	28
Mike Walsh	Chief Steward	UAW	51
Luther Young	Trustee	UAW	280

INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 6
ARCADIA PARK

Out Expressway or Michigan to Telegraph, left to Wick's Road, left, following signs to Park.

MRS. PEGGY DENNIS will speak on AMNESTY for her husband, Eugene Dennis and all other victims of the thought-control Smith Act.

DOOR PRIZE: NEW 17 inch TELEVISION
MOVIE: "PEACE WILL WIN"

- Speakers
- Games for Children
- Baseball Competition
- Barbecue
- International Foods

Admission: 50c. or subscription to the Michigan Worker (children under 12, free)
Auspices: Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 14, Mich. — WO 4-1965

Picket City Hall on Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the N. Y. City Housing Authority. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose contingents headed the protest, served papers on the City Housing Authority to enjoin it from closing the temporary barracks, to get it to reopen the 4,000 of 8,000 veteran units demolished by the city, and to stay the threatened eviction of 250 Bronx families on June 30.

The Bronx tenants have been ordered from their homes to make way for the contemplated Forest Project, though no available substitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer.

MANY GROUPS PICKET

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattan town and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council; Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council; and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharron and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of jimcrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy Fredericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impeller housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A. McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they're pointing to the CHA offices—can't push them around forever, can they?"

Peace Party Convention Opens July 4 in Chicago

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday—Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morris Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British-Labor Party in vigorously condemning the 'arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security.'"

THE JOINT STATEMENT blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP)—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to lay off up to 25 percent of their signalmen.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amins when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "Judas" who went along, it became evident to me

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it. I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play-bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc., etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia as quickly as possible.

There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000—mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker in from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them—probably half the strikers of this area—found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods—the kind they can't grow—and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen—evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white—against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

Walter White States Stand On Candidates

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated at a press conference that no candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only W. Averell Harriman among the Democrats has an "acceptable" attitude toward Negro issues. The NAACP opens its 43d annual convention in Oklahoma City tonight.

White said that although the NAACP will not endorse any candidate, Harriman "has an approach to racial problems acceptable to our group."

White summed up candidates in this way:

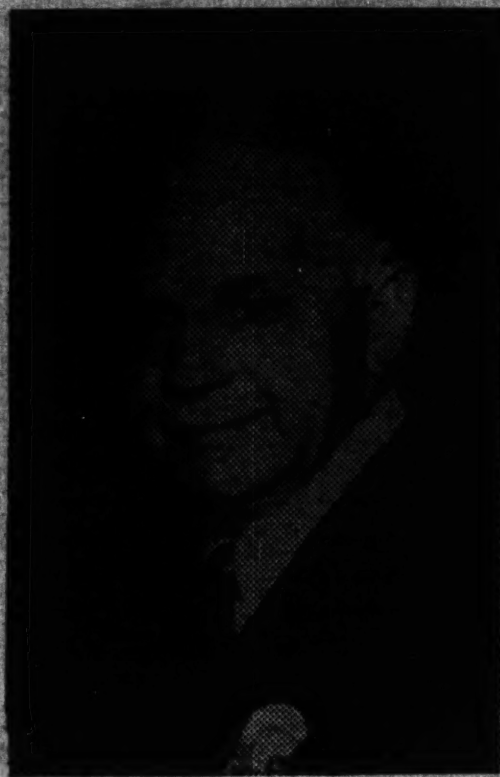
Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O): "Exceedingly unfavorable attitude. . . . Although his voting record in Congress is good, we often wonder whether he is running for President of the United States or governor of Mississippi."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"Disappointing" stand on equal rights since his return from Europe, particularly the statement at Abilene, Kan., that he would leave the issue on FEPC to the states.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) favors FEPC, but without enforcement powers.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois "has indicated that he is not adverse to a weaker civil rights plank, and that he is not adverse to running on a Stephenson-Russell team. (Sen. Richard) Russell would then be only one heartbeat away from the Presidency."

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga)—The "quarterback of filibuster against civil rights legislation. . . . Like too many able Southerners,



WALTER WHITE

he is hog-tied by his rise to power through appeals to the lesser-enlightened voting bloc."

Communist Tops Poll in French Election

PARIS, France.—A Communist candidate topped the voting yesterday's by-election here for the National Assembly.

Gaston Auguet, the Communist candidate, received 53,729 of the 257,879 votes cast, compared with 53,202 votes for Jean Legat, a right-of-center candidate sponsored by the Radical Socialists.

Although Auguet scored a narrow victory, he did not win the necessary majority and a runoff will be held July 6.

Both the Socialist and the Catholic Popular Republican candidates ran far behind in yesterday's balloting.

Nomination of Negro for Senate Stirs Harlem

By MICHAEL SINGER

The selection of Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney and school teacher, as the candidate for the State Senate by Democratic leader Robert B. Blaikie in Manhattan's Upper West Side last week touched off a series of desperate behind-door conferences yesterday

among Tammany and Republican leaders. Blaikie, insurgent Democratic head of the 7 A.D. Democratic Club, named Archibald as the opponent to the Tammany nominee in next August's primaries after organization Democrats reportedly insisted on nominating Harold I. Papken, white incumbent in the State Senate from the 21 S.D.

Blaikie, who last March told this reporter that he was "ready and willing" to break down the lily-white State Senate, defeated Papken for the leadership last month.

Harlem Democratic leaders were apparently at a loss on how to oppose Blaikie's move because the drive for the election of a Negro to the State Senate which has

never been represented by a Negro has taken on sweeping proportions. Republican leaders were also faced with demands from rank and file voters for nomination of a Negro, and the possibility existed that in addition to Archibald, the Tammany and COP forces in the 21 S. D. might be compelled to nominate Negroes representing the overwhelming population of the area.

On-the-street and political off-the-record comment gave the initiating Committee To Elect a Negro to the State Senate—a non-partisan organization—major credit for forcing Blaikie to select Archibald.

The committee placed large ads in the Negro press over the week-

end calling on the people to "End Jimcrow in New York State Senate." The 35 signatories, including leading Democrats and Republicans, called on "leaders of all political parties to recognize the justice of the Negro people's demand for representation by supporting the nomination and election of a Negro to the State Senate from the 21 S. D."

Among those who signed were Joseph Bailey, Republican and former Assemblyman, whom many Republicans are demanding as their party's senatorial candidate; Carl Lawrence, Harlem newspaperman who is campaigning in the Democratic primary for an Assembly post; Victor E. Williams, of the Old Ironsides Democratic Club; Romono Garratt, American Labor Party nominee for the 21 S. D. who has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of a candidate agreed upon by all major parties; Jacques Isler, noted Negro attorney; the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Bryan Hannon of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Also the Rev. Herminio L. Perez; Col. Leopold Phillip; Ewart G. Guinier, secy-treas, United Public Workers; Hope Stevens, outstanding Harlem woman leader; Nina Evans, execy. secy. of the Domestic Workers Union; Constance D. Heyworth, Manhattanville Tenant Council leader; Mrs. Natalie DeLoach, Harlem businesswoman; Constance H. Curtis, Negro newspaper woman; and Florence Seixas, member of the Republican County Committee.

The vigor and scope of this non-partisan drive to smash the lily-white setup in the State Senate has stirred widespread enthusiasm throughout Harlem and created a rank and file groundswell in the major parties for nomination of Negro candidates.

Archibald, his wife and son live at 320 Convent Ave. He has been a lawyer for 19 years and teaches social studies at the DeWitt Clinton High School.



TOLEDANO

Lombardo Asks Mexico Change Foreign Policy

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexico's foreign policy must be changed to end its invariable support of Washington in the United Nations and to end US intervention in the country's economic and political life, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties for the Presidency, told a press conference on the eve of his departure on the last lap of his campaign. The election will be held July 6.

In regard to U. S. intervention, Lombardo Toledano said: "It is not only I who demand a rectification, but also the Mexican industrialists, many merchants and individuals inspired by patriotic sentiment. The ruinous competition to which Mexican industrialists are subjected, the investment of U. S. capital in the effort to seize control of the best and most flourishing enterprises in Mexican hands; the present of FBI agents, who constitute an armed force operating openly with the consent of the Mexican government—all this proves that the foreign policy must be changed."

The candidate of the progressive forces assert that his election meetings in various parts of the country, attended by huge crowds, have constituted a veritable plebiscite of the people. At these meetings, he said, the people have manifested their desire for a change in foreign policy, as well as in internal economic, social and political policy.

"I recall the elections in Mexico since the days of Venustiano Carranza," he stated. "Never have the Mexican people mobilized as they have today. For the first time since 1910 they are on the march again, demanding the right to elect the government that suits their interests."

Lombardo Toledano cited as evidence of the people's awakening the widespread activity of women in his campaign despite the fact that they are denied the vote, as well as the important role of the youth. He predicted that he would receive the majority of the votes on July 6. However, he warned that large-scale fraud, organized by the government and the official party, is already under way in an effort to steal the election. Fabulous sums are also being spent by the government, a fact which Lombardo Toledano asserted was objective proof that its candidate, Adolfo Ruiz Cortés, who stands second in the

LaBenskey Arraigned On Gun Charge

WHITE PLAINS, New York.—Stanley LaBenskey, recently acquitted of first-degree murder in the slaying of two Yonkers Negroes, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of firearms. LaBenskey, an ex-Westchester Parkway cop had pleaded self defense in the killings and admitted owning the death gun as well as another target pistol. He pleaded not guilty.

The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted, County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.

CIO LOCAL PLANS FIGHT TO SAVE MRS. NEFF FROM JAIL

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—More than 1,500 workers pledged at a membership meeting of Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, here, that "Local 80 will not let Sylvia Neff go to jail." The reference was to Mrs. Sylvia Neff, mother of three daughters and an office aide of the union, who was sentenced last week to 10 years in jail for alleged perjury in a frameup trial presided over by a former corporation lawyer, Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden. Local 80 members, most of them workers at the Campbell Soup plant, condemned the conviction as part of a pattern of union-busting and thought control. They expressed bitterness over Madden's constant efforts throughout Mrs. Neff's trial to rescue the floundering government witness and stoolpigeon, Bob (The Finger) Wooley.

The meeting heard how Judge Madden gloated over the jailing of the mother of three with the words, "This is my day," and how, taking the cue from the ex-corporation hireling, a sadistic federal marshal, refused in court to permit Mrs. Neff to obtain a cup of coffee. "No," the marshal had yelled, "you'll get coffee in jail."

Another NATIONAL GUARDIAN
"facts to fight with" pamphlet

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the McCarran Committee testimony of

William Mandel

(Author of "A Guide to the Soviet Union"; "The Soviet Far East"; A.L.P. Candidate for Congress)

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JULIUS EMSPAK

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GEN. FAYMONVILLE

(Ret., former U.S. Military Attache in Moscow): "I hope the plain unmistakable expression of your views gave the committee some of the postgraduate instruction they seem to need so badly."

ANNE BERENHOLZ

L.A. Labor Peace Committee: "The most brilliant piece of writing I have ever seen on the subject."

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GUARDIAN PAMPHLETS

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Targets of Un-American Committee Win Jobs Back at Dodge

HAMTRAMCK.—Dodge workers are celebrating their victory in the cases of Edith Van Horn and Paul Henley, who were fired by management after they were fingered by stoolpigeons at the House un-American Committee's hearings at Detroit.

Facing the Facts

By WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Mr. Jay G. Hayden, of the Detroit News Washington Bureau, in an article on June 15, unintentionally, no doubt, blurted out the truth as to American intentions in Korea.

"The difficulty (Hayden says) of keeping the world on OUR SIDE while it is in the process of being saved is illustrated by the problem now confronting the United States and its United Nations allies over what to do about Syngman Rhee, the United States made President of South Korea. . . .

(So, the U. S. is not participating in a UN war, but it is a U. S. war with the UN allies! And Rhee is a U. S.-made President, not a Korean-made President!)

"These stations (the South Korean 10-station radio network), it should be noted, are run wholly at United States expense. . . . (I wonder why?)

"... it is suspected that the President (Rhee's) defiance of foreign authority is making him even more popular with his home folks. . . .

(So, not only the North Koreans, but the South Koreans as well despise the "foreign authority" and want to be left to decide their own fate.)

"... there is a deep premonition among United States officials that Rhee, with all his faults, is better for our own side than anyone likely to be chosen in his place by Korean popular vote. . . .

(So, if the Korean people are permitted to express themselves by popular vote, the U. S. and Rhee will be on one side, and the people of that country will be on the other!)

"In 1946, the United States Government outfitted Rhee with a swallowtail morning coat and white tie evening suit and shipped him back to his homeland. . . .

"Rhee probably would have out (as President) long ago except for the Communist (read: South Korean and U. S.) aggression in June, 1950. In a Korean election in May of that year, Rhee's Conservative Party was overwhelmingly defeated. It won only 45 parliamentary seats in a total of 210. Rhee, however, had been elected for a four-year term, and before the opposition could contrive a way to oust him war broke out."

(So, the opposition was in a position to oust Rhee. War would hinder them from accomplishing this. Then why should North Korea, which was part of the united opposition to Rhee, invade

South Korea? It doesn't make sense, does it? But Rhee's party had lost the elections. He knew his time was up, but that war could keep him in power. Therefore, he orders the South Korean American-made army to invade North Korea, and in a few days gets the help of the U. S. which had been promised him by John Foster Dulles and Truman only a month or so before the invasion.)

What appears above in bold face type is my emphasis of what Hayden says. What appears in parentheses are my words. I say this now so that Mr. Hayden will not claim that he is being misquoted.

Mr. Hayden, whose intention was to develop the American people's support for Rhee, has let the cat out of the bag. This should arouse one to greater indignation against this unjust, rapacious, genocidal and predatory war against the peaceful Korean people who are defending themselves against American arms and an American-made fascist puppet President. It will no doubt make many people in the shops and communities raise the thunderous cry:

"Stop stalling on the POW issue! Agree to a complete exchange of POWs! Sign the cease-fire and bring our boys back home! Let the people of Korea decide their own fate like we fought for and did in 1776!"

'FREE SPEECH' SONGS ON DISC

Songs dedicated to the struggle for basic democratic rights comprise the newest record release of Hootenanny Records. The disc, which has just been issued, contains three songs which have thrilled audiences throughout the country in recent months.

The first side contains two songs, Aaron Kramer's lyric poem "In Contempt" (set to music by Betty Sanders), and the bright German folk-song, "Die Gedanken Sind Frei" ("My Thoughts Are Free") in a stirring translation by Arthur Keess. Laura Duncan, Ernie Lieberman, Betty Sanders, and Osborne Smith join voices to make these two songs a stirring presentation.

On the other side of the disc, Betty Sanders sings her own composition (written in conjunction with Irwin Silber), "The Talking Un-American Blues." This song was written when Miss Sanders and Mr. Silber were subpoenaed recently by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Subsequent to the introduction of this

This is your last week to sell tickets for The Michigan Worker Picnic. Be sure you collect all money for tickets and turn it in at the picnic, so that all people who have bought tickets get their chance on the television door prize.

The decision to reinstate Henley with back pay and to reinstate Miss Van Horn on Sept. 4 after a six-month disciplinary layoff was wrested from the Umpire after a militant struggle.

One hundred and eighty-nine wire room workers submitted individual affidavits on behalf of Miss Van Horn, who was their chief steward. Almost 400 wire room workers headed straight for the Local 3 Hall to protest on the day Miss Van Horn was fired, and never relaxed their campaign for her reinstatement. There were daily delegations to the local, plus hundreds of phone calls, and two delegations to the International demanding an all-out fight.

Excuse for the six-month layoff decision was the claim that Miss Van Horn brought leaflets condemning the Un-American Committee into the plant, whereas Henley only distributed them on the outside.

ASK SUPREME COURT FOR WARRANT IN WASHAM CASE

By ARTHUR McPAUL

Sec. Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT.—It is a sad commentary when a mother, whose son has been shot down in cold-blood by a trigger-happy cop, finds herself before a judge asking that a warrant be granted in the case after every other avenue open to her by law has been closed and when that judge casts doubt and suspicion upon this mother because she insists that the murderer of her son be brought to justice.

This is what happened in the case of Mrs. Gertrude Washam, that courageous Negro woman whose 18-year-old son, a high school student, was shot to death by a policeman about seven months ago. Mrs. Washam had asked Prosecutor Gerald O'Brien for a warrant for policeman Gyetval. He refused. She filed a petition with the Coroner's office for an inquest. The inquest was granted. The jury returned with a verdict declaring they could NOT absolve the officer of criminal intent. Still Prosecutor O'Brien refused to issue a warrant.

Dean Robb, the attorney for Mrs. Washam, petitioned the Recorder's Court for a warrant. The case was heard by Judge W. McKay Skillman. Judge Skillman denied the warrant. He did not even bother to give any legal reason for refusing to issue the warrant but merely belittled Mrs. Washam and accused her of ulterior motives in seeking the warrant. He accused her of wanting to make trouble.

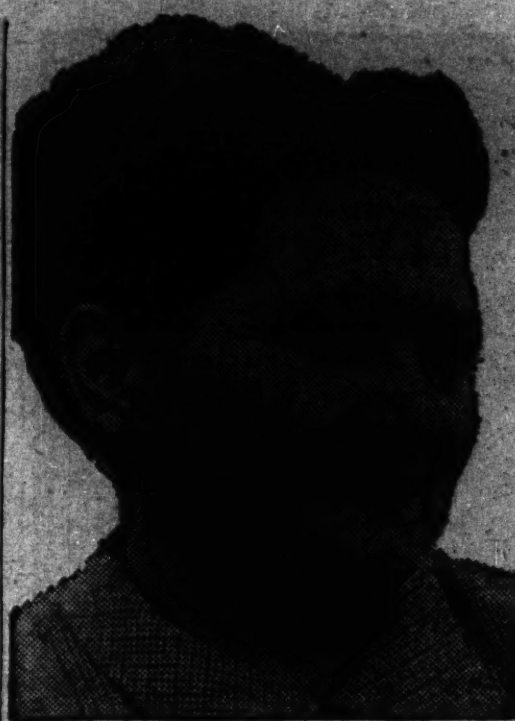
PEOPLE SET

(Continued from Page 1)

their own sworn duties in the disposition of matters in this notorious case."

Elton Tubbs, president of Amalgamated Local 652, also urged that State Police not be used to aid the evictions.

The Lapeer County evictions arise from the 17-year-old failure of the Lapeer Mutual Fire Insurance. Many police-holders in the Association refused to pay assessments levied against them for its alleged debts because no accounting ever has been made of its financial status. Mrs. Stevens herself never was a member of the Association, but was charged \$172 which she refused to pay. Whereupon her 80 acre farm was "sold" for \$500 to the rapacious Lapeer attorney, Mrs. Grace White, who has snapped up other property put on the block in this case and reportedly has her eye on some 211 more farms.



MICHIGAN

MRS. PEGGY DENNIS (left), will be featured speaker at the Michigan Worker's July 6 Picnic at Arcadia Park (see advertisement, page 1).

Mrs. Dennis' husband, Eugene, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, is entering his second year in jail as a victim of the fascist-like, thought-control Smith Act.

Theme of Mrs. Dennis' talk will be the new national campaign to obtain amnesty by Christmas for all victims of the Smith Act. Amnesty campaigns following World War I succeeded in freeing Socialist leaders like Eugene V. Debs and conscientious objectors.



BUDDIES.—Sheriff Clark Gregory of Lapeer County took some time off last week from his noble battle to evict an elderly widow from her farm. He headed up a \$5-a-plate dinner in honor of—Guess who? Rep. Charles Potter of Un-American Committee infame!

PAC.—Looks like Walter Reu-

ther has about decided to pick U. S. Sen. Kefauver as his candidate for President. The recent State AFL Convention refused to allow Kefauver to make an appearance before them.

MORE OF THIS.—Bob Arnold, white union official of Buick Local 599, states in his column in the Flint Weekly Review, June 20, that he promises he will never again allow himself to get into a position of running for an office, and thereby preventing Negro workers from getting elected. Two Negro workers ran for the office but, as Arnold says, his candidacy prevented either of them from winning.

BRIGGS.—Did you know that Negro newspapermen are given passes to get into Briggs Stadium only when a team with Negro ball players is playing? Also that Briggs doesn't hire any Negro workers for jobs at the Stadium. The Briggs management had the chance to make a swap with Cleveland for Larry Doby, Negro centerfielder, but refused. Back the campaign of the Labor Youth League to write fins to this deliberate white supremacist, anti-democratic policy of Briggs.

FLOP.—The Ford Motor Company's candidate for President, Eisenhower, had a flop when he was here, though you couldn't tell it from the Free Press. The Detroit Times, which is a Gen. MacArthur newspaper, backing Taft, played down the Eisenhower "rally." There were only several thousand in front of City Hall, and Olympia was half empty. Chairman of the Eisenhower Committee was Webber of J. L. Hudson's, who broke the strike of Negro and white hospital workers at the Harper Hospital two years ago. The Negro people and labor generally gave "States Rights" Eisenhower the boycott treatment.

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July 4 Picnic—Gala Day of 'Peace'



**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 26 June 29, 1952
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Shop Letters

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CHICAGO.—A Day of Peace. That's the way thousands of Chicagoans see this year's July 4 All-Nations Press Picnic which has all the makings of a smash-bang success. Even in the numerous games, the entertainment, the puppet shows, the colorful decoration of Santa Fe Park, the theme will be "Peace."

Picnic Committee chairman John T. Bernard this week predicted that this great yearly family outing "will really give people a lift."

"The July 4 picnic is an ideal way for people to have a good time and to rally for peace and democracy in the spirit of the Independence Day tradition," he said.

AMONG the guests of honor at the picnic will be the delegates to the Progressive Party convention which opens formally on Friday night, July 4, at the Ashland Auditorium. Special arrangements were being made to bring the out-of-town delegates out to the grove. It was also indicated at that a leading PP spokesman will be a "surprise" guest speaker at the outing.

Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs

Editor of the Daily Worker, wired this week from Birmingham, Ala., that he will be at the picnic to speak. Berry is currently making a tour through the Southern states, preparing a series of articles and a pamphlet on "Upsurge in the South."

Meanwhile, dozens of participating groups were making their final arrangements this week for bringing their members to the picnic, preparing for the All-Nations food fair, setting up of special booths, games, entertainment, sports events and the children's carnival.

EACH one of the neighborhood Freedom of the Press Committees is planning its own activities at the picnic. The North Side group will conduct a song fest, the South Side will have an art exhibit featuring the sculpture of Mario Perkins, and the Southwest will have folk songs with accordion music.

Each national group will have its own booth, featuring the foods, songs and dances of its own cultural heritage. There will be shish-kabab and Turkish pastry, barbe-

There will be a booth for collecting canned goods to aid the striking steel workers at the July 4 Picnic at Santa Fe Park. Because of the urgent need, those attending the picnic are urged to bring non-perishable foods which will be turned over to the families of the striking workers.

cued chicken and ribs, kolacky and debrecinky, Russian piroshki and Polish sausage—and the whole barbecued lambs prepared each year by the Croatsians.

An especially joyous day has been prepared for the children. There will train rides and ponies, numerous games, a puppet show and square-dancing.

There will also be ballroom dancing in the large open pavilion to the music of the well-known Charles Collins band.

MANY of the unions, neighborhood organizations and national groups are planning their own car pools, car caravans and busses in order to bring their people to the picnic.

At the same time, the usual Bluebird and Willet bus transportation has been arranged (See details in ad on Page 2).

An urgent plea was issued by the picnic committee this week to those who have ticket books to settle for them in advance. These funds are needed to finance some of the picnic arrangements.

more hard-pressed, more grim, more determined on victory. At the same time, they were compelled to make a little fuller use of the strike kitchens as the larder in many homes began to empty.

"We've had help from many good people," one picket in Gary declared, "and if they'll stick with us, we won't have any trouble holding out."

IN CHICAGO, the Communist Party this week began a collection of food, being gathered at the Greek Workers' Hall, 522 S. Halsted St., third floor.

"Now that the paychecks have stopped," the party declared, "food is going to be a major factor in the ability of the steel workers

(Continued on Page 8)



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS in the Chicago yards stage a giant noon-hour demonstration in support of the striking steel workers and in preparation for their own imminent contract battle.

ASK FOOD FOR STEEL STRIKE

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—"Don't let hunger or Taft-Hartley break the steel strike."

That slogan moved Chicago unionists and others into the next stage of support and solidarity for the striking steel workers. Groceries were being collected

throughout the city this week to feed the striking workers and their families, many of whom have gone through their last paycheck.

While the strike held solid, marking a high militancy and the plugging of every small crevice in the strike front, the steel workers this week welcomed every message of solidarity.

JOHN L. LEWIS' offer of \$10,000,000 and his hearty statement of support was still the main topic on the steel picket lines this week. Many of the workers expressed their disappointment that steel president Philip Murray failed to even acknowledge this magnificent unity move by the mine workers.

The 10,000 workers who packed the Gary municipal auditorium and overflowed into the street last Sunday revealed, however, that neither hunger nor threat of government strikebreaking moves has made any dent in their determination to win.

The longest and noisiest response to Murray's speech came when the steel union chief declared: "Taft-Hartley doesn't make any steel."

THE STRIKING WORKERS

have reacted vigorously against any mills on the pretext of a "defense emergency."

The biggest locals in this district have staunchly taken a stand against any such effort to weaken the strike.

In fact, the Inland local last week even cracked down on attempts of company supervisors to open a traffic lane through the picket lines in and out of the plant. The local banned the "holiday spirit" being created at the plant gates by some 800 supervisors, who have been housed inside the mill since the strike began and who began bringing their friends and families to see them.

The local responded by setting up a sign reading: "No visiting. They can come out."

A GROUP of workers, mainly Negro, put the kibosh on an effort by Republic Steel in South Chicago to begin construction and repair work on furnaces. The masons refused to work.

The opening of the fourth week of the strike found the workers



Welcome Progressives to July 4-6 Convention Here

— See Back Page —

Demand Housing for Armour Worker Living in Firetrap

CHICAGO.—An entire local union—the Armour local—is up in arms over the housing conditions of one of its members, Wiley Hammel, his wife and seven children.

This family is living in a decaying firetrap at 217 E. 31st St., a fifth floor walkup without water or toilets. Mrs. Hammel is expecting her eighth child.

This week, the Armour local gave its ultimatum to Mayor Kennelly to "take steps to end this disgraceful condition."

Local president Leon Beverly disclosed that the union has had many bouts with housing officials and City Hall payrollers on this case. The only thing that has happened is that several inspectors showed up at the Hammel's home and found conditions so bad that they condemned the building.

"But as for finding this family another place to live," said Beverly, "we've had nothing but empty promises."

Demand GOP, Dems Adopt 'Peace Plank'

CHICAGO.—Delegates to both Republican and Democratic national conventions will be urged to work for adoption of a "peace plank" in their party platforms, it was announced this week by the executive board of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

The organization has voted to send individual letters to every delegate urging the parties to declare their stand on the question of peace, according to William T. Baird, Chairman.

BAKERY UNION WINS

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—A big break in employer opposition to Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union (AFL) strike demands in the northwest came when Local 74 won most of the demands for 400 members in Spokane.

RAPS UNION NAME

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—In a lawsuit the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards charged the AFL Marine Cooks & Stewards with trying to mislead maritime workers by the similarity of union names.

THE COMMUNITY GROUPS

How the Fight Against Crime Is Being Misled

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.

In many communities of Chicago, the people are organizing to fight crime.

The mass indignation is at last taking concrete form in the new neighborhood anti-crime committees in some 30 areas.

This is the eruption of a deep-going disgust against the everyday petty thievery and racketeering—which in turn is based on police protection and official laxity—which in turn stems from an alliance of organized crime, political corruption and big business, citywide, statewide, nationwide.

THE great majority of the people participating in these neighborhood anti-crime movements are honestly concerned with eliminating this cancerous growth which plagues them in a thousand ways.

Many of these people have already located the roots of organized crime, which are to be found:

1.—In the slum housing conditions perpetuated by powerful real estate interests whose flow of wealth pours out of the firetrap kitchenettes, the packed tenements in which human beings and vermin compete for living space;

2.—In the corrupt machines of the Republican and Democratic Parties, who build their organizations and pack the public payrolls with criminals and exist on a foundation of graft and corruption;

3.—In the ranks of "respectable" Big Business, the bankers, utility magnates, industrialists and realty tycoons who sponsor corrupt politics because it is most profitable to them.

HOWEVER, these neighborhood movements are being carefully diverted from fighting crime on these levels. And there are sinister forces at work in the leadership of these organizations which may prevent them from taking any effective steps whatsoever.

The very sponsors of organized crime have attached themselves to these anti-crime committee and in some cases are running them.

Why?—the better to behead this movement, to mislead and destroy it, or to make it serve their own purposes.

THE big realtors are on these neighborhood committees. Are they there to help eliminate the slums (which they own) as breeders of crime? Or to smash the barriers of race segregation (which they have built) and make it possible for all races to share democratically in the available housing as good neighbors?

On the contrary, the hand of these realtors is clearly seen in the objectives being worked out in many of these crime committees. Instead of making these neighborhoods unsafe for criminals, they are trying to make them unsafe for Negro families.

An examination of the programs of some of the community groups reveals their anti-democratic substance. There are overtones of Jimcrow bias. And there are even invitations to racist mob violence.

THESE trends are even being fostered by some who have come into this movement as "liberals." One of the most-publicized of the neighborhood groups is the Hyde Park organization which is headed up by the president of University of Chicago, Lawrence Kimpton.

What motivates the interest of the U. of C. administration in this committee? We would like to think that it is the university's

sire for community betterment and enlightenment. More probably, it is the commercial instincts of the school's business office.

This wealthy university is one of the South Side's biggest rental property owners. In contrast to most big universities which have the bulk of their money invested in bonds and securities, the U. of C. speculates heavily in real estate.

A RECENT survey showed that 32 percent of the school's money has been sunk into real estate, mostly on the South Side. Like any other big landlord, the U. of C. fights for housing segregation, for the maintenance of the Ghetto on which high rents on the South Side are based.

There is little wonder then, that Lawrence Kimpton, a leading figure in the new anti-crime committees has failed to call for the building of low-rent unsegregated housing, for the smashing of racist barriers and the welcoming of Negro families into all communities, for a struggle against the corrupt political machines which support organized crime and condone criminal mob violence against the Negro people.

BUT while the U. of C.'s role may be confusing to some, there can be no doubt about the position of hack politicians, wealthy real estate operators and other big business elements.

In Woodlawn, for example, it was Moses Shaw, vice-president of the Southeast National Bank and chairman of Woodlawn, Inc., notorious for its espousal of racist restrictive covenants, who presided over the mass meeting. Only once did the program break away from Shaw's control — when a Negro president of a block organization read a statement asserting the rights of Negro citizens to equal protection against crime and discrimination. Shaw, however, excluded that from the official proposals of the meeting.

IN several other South Side areas, the racist atmosphere of the anti-crime meetings have led directly to greater police brutality and shakedowns against the Negro people, to the encouragement of the White Circle League elements in the community, to the formation of dangerously anti-democratic vigilante movements.

This is not what the sincere

opponents of crime either wanted or expected. Many of them are shocked at having helped create a Frankenstein monster which they can not control.

However, it is possible for the people to influence these community organizations and put them on the path of democratic and effective struggle against crime.

THIS is in fact being achieved where the people are concentrating on block organization, on developing a coalition with other people's groups on such issues as more housing, improved community services, equal democratic rights for all.

Such a coalition can lead to an independent political movement which can loosen the stranglehold of the corrupt machines.

Such a movement can help clean out the headquarters of organized crime—LaSalle Street—and its branches in the communities of Chicago.

This is the second of two articles on Chicago's fight against organized crime and corruption.

Two Illinois Miners Killed in Rock Fall

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Two men were killed last week by a fall of slate in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Co's Black Eagle mine five miles north of Belleville.

Joseph Homyak, 61 years old, 1822 Natalie Street, East St. Louis, died instantly. Forest Odom, 32, of 730 South 12 St., Belleville, was still alive when dug out of the debris, but died on a stretcher as he was being carried to the shaft elevator.

A section of roof weighing approximately two tons collapsed on the two miners.

REMEMBER Emily and George? They'll be at the July 4th Labor Press Picnic at Santa Fe Park. So will many more of your old friends.

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Jarnovsky, Howard DeSylva, Adolphus St.
"VOICES FOR FREEDOM" Thursday
night, July 10, 10 P.M. 37 & Ashland.
John Howard Lawson, William L. Patterson,
Harold Christoffel, Mrs. Willie Mc-
Donnell, Stephen J. Spivey, Civil Rights
Congress of Illinois.

July 4

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Picket City Hall on Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the N. Y. City Housing Authority. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose contingents headed the protest, served papers on the City Housing Authority to enjoin it from closing the temporary barracks, to get it to reopen the 4,000 of 8,000 veteran units demolished by the city, and to stay the threatened eviction of 250 Bronx families on June 30.

The Bronx tenants have been ordered from their homes to make way for the contemplated Forest Project, though no available substitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer.

MANY GROUPS PICKET

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattan town and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council; Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council; and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharon and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of jimcrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy redericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impellitteri housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they're pointing to the CHA officers, 'can't push me around because...'"

Peace Party Convention Opens July 4 in Chicago

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday — Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morris Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning" the "arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security."

THE JOINT STATEMENT blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to layoff up to 25 percent of their signalmen.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro fishermen totaling 5,000 down the coast as far as Texas, is something new and can have great historic significance.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME those Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time those Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union — the International Fur and Leather Workers Union — led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "Indians" who went fishing, it became evident to me

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it, I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play-bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc., etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia as quickly as possible.

KILMARNOCK, Va.

his gear as if ready to go fishing. There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000 — mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker in from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them — probably half the strikers of this area — found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods — the kind they can't grow — and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

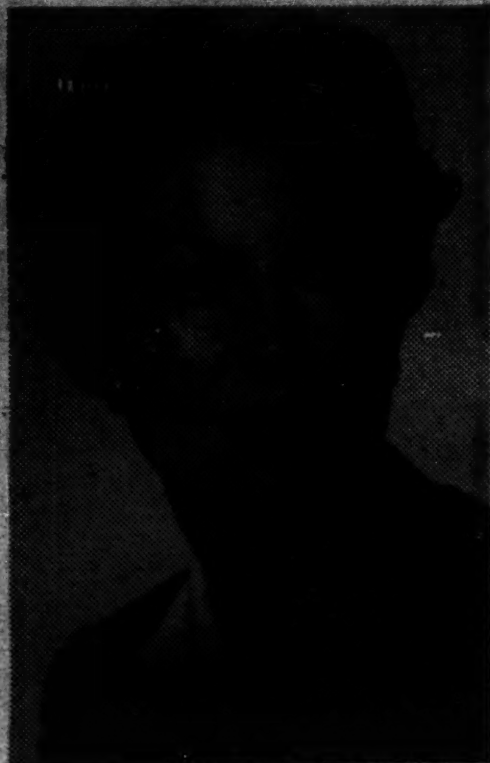
THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen — evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers — Negro and white — against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

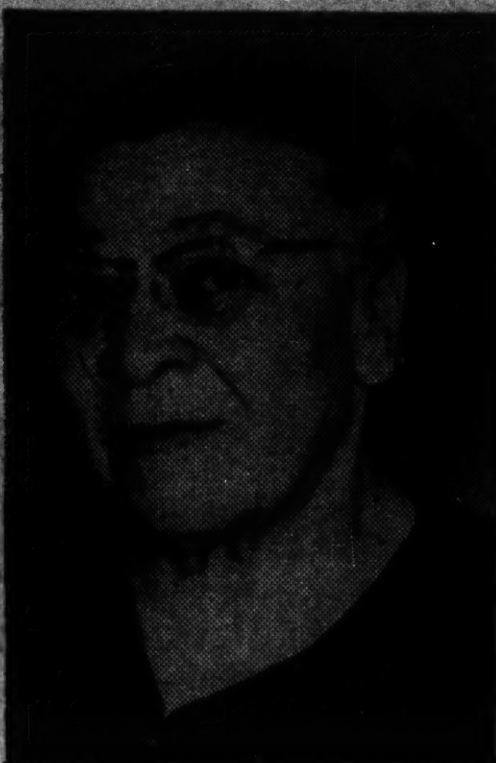
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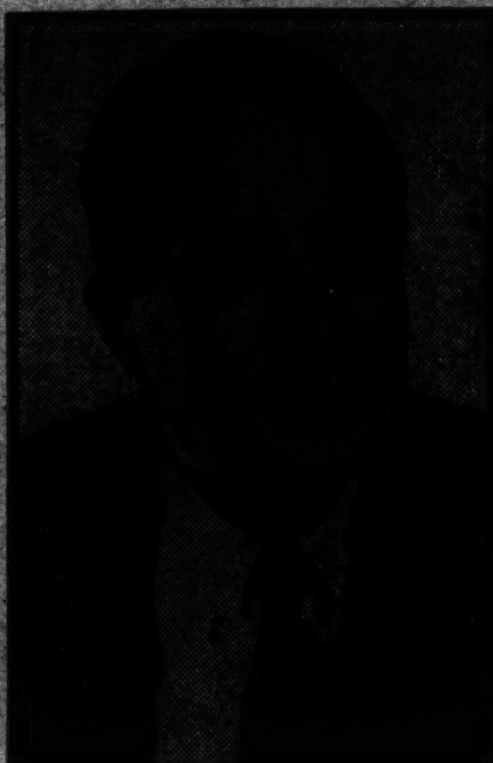
PAUL ROBESON



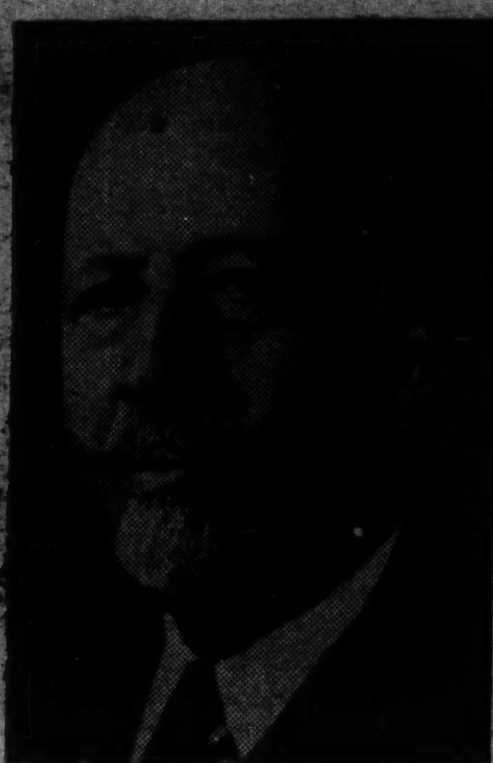
MRS. VINCENT HALLINAN



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS



VITO MARCANTONIO



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

Chicago Welcomes Progressive Party; Big Rally Saturday Night

CHICAGO.—This town's welcome mat is out for the Progressive Party, which opens its convention here Friday evening with a keynote address by the distinguished Negro scholar and statesman, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. On Saturday evening, delegates and as many visitors who are lucky

CRC RALLY JULY 10 TO HONOR FIGHTERS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

CHICAGO.—Highspot of the July 7-10 Civil Rights Congress National Board meeting in Chicago, will be a public meeting which will be held at U. E. Hall, 37 South Ashland on Thursday evening July 10, honoring Rosalie McGee, and Smith Act victims Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Steve Nelson, the Illinois C. R. C. announced.

The Illinois C. R. C. Executive Secretary, Lester Davis, states that the selection of people to be honored was made by the Resident Board of national C. R. C. at a recent meeting held in New York.

"Miss Flynn, because she is an outstanding fighter for peace, democracy, and human rights, and because of her courageous fight during the last year against the repressive, undemocratic Smith Act; Mrs. McGee, because she has never stopped fighting, and her militant fight in defense of her husband, Willie McGee is a continued source of inspiration and challenge to those who fight for the rights of Negro America; Steve Nelson, because of his brilliant defense of freedom and human dignity in the recent Pittsburgh sedition trial is but a continuation of the fight he waged against fascism in Spain several years ago, and because he stands now as he did then, uncompromisingly against bigotry and intolerance."

William L. Patterson, National Executive Secretary of the C. R. C., Mrs. McGee, screen writer John Howard Lawson and labor leader Harold Christoffel have been invited to speak at the July 10 meeting. They will present a progress report on the rapidly broadening

fight for the repeal of the Smith Act and for amnesty for its victims.

In addition, the public will have an opportunity to see and hear members of the National Board of C. R. C. as they report on the significant decisions made by the board towards ending Smith Act rule in America, gaining further freedoms for the Negro people and other oppressed minorities, and restoring freedom of speech, press and assembly as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Find PP Petition Signers Willing, Canvassers Too Few

CHICAGO.—People in Illinois are signing on the line to put Progressive Party candidates on the ballot with a warmth and enthusiasm never known before.

The is the story brought back by canvassers who had been combing the neighborhoods and the beaches of Chicago with PP nominating petitions these past week-ends in June.

A report from one Progressive campaigner ran: "Back in 1950, there was always a percentage of people who snarled and yelled at us when we asked them to sign. This year there's none of that at all. People everywhere tell me—'After the mess the Republicans and Democrats have made of things, it's about time to give you

people a chance."

A NEGRO WORKER reported his experience in a South Side Park: "I went up to a group of young people and asked them to sign. They turned me down. Then I showed them our Progressive Party leaflet with a picture of our vice-presidential candidate, Charlotta Bass. They took one look and signed the petitions. I got seven signatures in three minutes."

From all over Chicago and the State of Illinois the same reports are coming in to the Progressive Party office.

PP officials point to all this as symptoms of new moods among voters, generated out of deep discontent with corruption, high prices, and the pressures of war economy.

"SOME of our friends under-

estimate our chances this year as they overestimated them in 1948," said James Wishart, PP State Director. "The fact is that there are strong possibilities for a victory in our ballot fight in 1952 which existed neither in 1948 nor in 1950. The problem now is to guarantee that all progressives seize this opportunity."

The PP is waging a determined struggle for 50,000 Chicago signers before the end of June.

In July, the Progressives' campaign to meet the drastic requirements of the Illinois election law downstate will swing into high gear. Teams for week-end trips to nearby counties and for full week expeditions to more distant areas are now being recruited under the leadership of William H. Miller.

During Friday morning and afternoon, many of the delegates are being invited to attend the July 4 All-Nations Picnic at Santa Fe Park. A Progressive Party leader has been invited to speak at the picnic.

Many Groups to Name Delegates To PP Parley

CHICAGO.—Election of Illinois delegates for the July 4-6 Convention of the Progressive Party stood high on the agendas of unions, fraternal organizations, churches, community clubs and Progressive organizations all over Chicago last week.

"Never before in the history of Chicago has there been such a convention as this—a convention which will speak for the needs and aspirations of all the people. From Chicago, the host city of this convention, there must be true representation of all its honest and progressive people," said Pearl Hart, Chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party.

Al Janney, recently appointed Assistant Director of the State Progressive Party, is driving for a Negro representation of 250 among Illinois Convention delegates. "This will be the only political convention in which the cause of civil rights will have firm support—the only convention which will be free of domination by white supremacists," said Janney.

In addition to the election of official delegates from mass organizations in response to the Progressive Party convention call, hundreds of delegates are expected to come to the convention on "10 for 1" delegate forms. Ten signatures on these forms will accredit any Chicagoan as an official delegate to the Progressive Party convention. These forms may be secured from the state Progressive Party office, 166 West Washington St.

In addition to the drive for delegates, progressive Chicago has shouldered the task of providing housing for more than half of the expected 3,000 convention delegates. All Chicagoans with an extra bed or cot are urged to call the Convention Arrangements Committee at Randolph 8-9270 to make accommodations available for the nights of July 4 and 5.

SECOND BIG WEEK!

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Steel Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to fight the strike through."

The West Side Negro Labor Council announced this week it was beginning a collection of canned goods and staples to help the war on the steel picketlines. It was this organization that called on the people to help protect the steel strike against the attacks of "hunger and Taft-Hartley."

AT A MEMBERSHIP MEETING here last Sunday, the CIO United Auto Workers Local 719 at GM Electromotive pledged to the steel workers that "we are ready to give you whatever aid you may need."

A group of outstanding Negro trade unionists gathered at Mon-

Eat Shop on the South Side last week and pledged their support for the steel strikers. Among

those present were: James Smith of the AFL Firemen and Oilers Local 570; Wilhelmina Pearson, secretary-treasurer of the UPWA Wilson Local 25; Salley Kearney, Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Local 208; Mabry Roby, NAACP Youth Council; Henry Sadler, independent Plasterers Union; William Burris, United Mine Workers Local 177; Sam Parks, Local 25, UPWA.

The group adopted a pledge stating, "All workers are suffering from economic strangulation, especially Negro workers. This fight to improve the standards of one group will ultimately result in all workers receiving better condi-

Hear These

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- William L. Patterson • Mrs. Willie McGee

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Thursday Evening, July 10

UE HALL — 37 S. Ashland

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NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

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Fire Burns Out Sixty Negro Farm Workers

HIGHTOWN, N. J.

A FLASH FIRE that destroyed a row of 10 chicken-coop houses last week did more than burn out 60 Negro people from their homes—it fixed a glaring light on housing conditions for farm workers here.

Miraculously, no one was hurt when the blaze burst through the boxlike houses. The farm workers and their children were quickly evacuated. Within half an hour after the fire started, all that remained was charred ruins.

When word of the fire reached the nearby town of Roosevelt, white families quickly arranged for clothing, food and emergency housing for the burned-out families.

The houses were owned by Louis Greenberg, and were known here as a "migrant" labor camp.

The word "migrant" is not accurate—and more, is an evasion of responsibility. These Negro farm workers are permanent, legal residents of this rich, rolling farm country.

But they are treated as second-class citizens.

A check of the Greenberg settlement revealed that they are forced to pay from \$5 to \$7 a room, and that, at the time of the fire, their water supply had been cut off because, the landlord claimed, he was "trying to get rid of" tenants who he said owed back rent.

Townpeople in Roosevelt, shocked by this third fire within two years, have pledged that this time they're going to do something to clean up the rural slums around them.

For the first few days, they doubled quarters to make room for the burned-out families. Then, the Red Cross and other welfare agencies got to work and managed to find them new homes—in other slacks.

Court Bars Further Suit Against Jersey GM Worker

ELIZABETH.

NO FURTHER SUIT can be brought against Calvin DeFillipis, auto worker who was charged under Jersey's creaking "sedition" act for speaking for peace.

The N. J. Supreme Court voted 5 to 2 to turn down the Union County prosecutor's appeal to reverse the directed verdict of acquittal that threw the case against DeFillipis out of court.

DeFillipis, a leader against speeding at the Linden General Motors plant, faced a possible seven years in jail when his case came to trial in Elizabeth several months ago. Judge Edward Mc-

Grath ordered him freed on a directed verdict, saying that talking among workers could not violate the 1918 statute on "sedition." But Prosecutor Cohn wasn't satisfied. In an unheard-of move, he appealed the decision in what was called "vicious persecution."

Now, DeFillipis has been fully cleared. Word of the court's decision not to grant review reached his attorney, Albert Kessler of Elizabeth. Kessler planned to appeal the case on grounds that it was double jeopardy, and that the act under which the indictment was brought was itself unconstitutional.

Law Dean Warns of Witchhunt Danger

CAPE MAY, N. J.

"INVESTIGATIONS, witch-hunts and guilt by association without the fairness of trial" are threatening to destroy liberty in America, the former dean of the

University of Pennsylvania Law School warned last weekend.

Former Dean Earl C. Harrison, speaking at the Friends General Conference, told the meeting of 2,500 Quakers that "civil rights are

in greater jeopardy in America today than in almost any other country not directly under the heel of a dictator."

"Irreparable harm results from the present rash of ill-considered mandates to indoctrinate students with 'Americanism' . . . the big threat to freedom of education today is the wave of hostility to all new and unorthodox ideas," Dean Harrison said.

"Educational aims are lost when independent thought is crushed by fear of the unorthodox. Only times of crisis test our fundamental principles of fairness and freedom. . . ."

"Our old traditions are not likely to survive if they are repressed because of fear and crises."

Dr. Bethune Hits 'Tyranny'

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

ANOTHER noted educator, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, lashed the current "tyranny of opinion," when she returned to Englewood last weekend, after mass pressure forced a reversal of a Board of Education ban against her appearing in this Jersey suburb.

Dr. Bethune was introduced by Englewood's mayor to the capacity crowd of 500 who filled the school auditorium where she had been banned last month.

Although she was ill, Dr. Bethune made her return appearance, which was cheered as a victory against witch-hunters who tried repeatedly to bar the eminent Negro scholar.

"In the late years of a life devoted to strengthening our faith in democracy as a way of life," she told the group, "the sight of a generation of fearful conformists in this, my country, would make me heartsick indeed."

Instead, she urged, "let us . . . preserve the basic principles of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly."

"We cannot instill loyalty into the hearts of men by coercion and fear . . . today's pressures seem to be heading us very rapidly into the unfruitful panic against which I have long cautioned."

"Tyranny of opinion must never be our goal, for it is not the goal of democracy or of Christianity. We must learn to differ without denouncing; to listen without distrust; to reserve judgment. Listening to 'the other side' is a lesson in which we need training."

Teachers Protest Legion 'Censors'

FREEHOLD, N. J.

FIVE high school teachers here condemned an American Legion demand for a list of all schoolbooks used in boro schools. They sent the list, but also sent a letter to the Board of Education, warning that the Legion move would "lead to robot life in education."

A Freehold biology teacher, William L. Eldridge, charged that the Board of Education had allowed "pressure groups" to take over their function.

Speaking as a taxpayer, Eldridge bitterly told board members that "a minority group has set itself up as final authority" to pressure residents into rejecting books the Legion might not like.

After a crossfire of argument at three meetings, the teachers finally won a Board of Education pledge that no action would be taken on the book list without consulting them.

I.W.O. BOAT RIDE, JUNE 29

PHILADELPHIA.—Boats leave Chestnut St. wharf at 9:15 a.m., 10:15 a.m. and 2:15 p.m. on Sunday, June 29, on the International Workers Order boat ride and picnic outing to Riverview Beach.



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS in the Chicago yards stage a giant noon-hour demonstration in support of the striking steel workers and in preparation for their own imminent contract battle.

Newark Area Periled by Plan To Lift Airport Restrictions

BIG - MONEY OPERATORS who run the airlines have pulled a back-door maneuver which threatens the lives of thousands of families who live in the Weequahic and Clinton Hill sections of Newark and in Hillside.

Rickenbacker and company who have been pushing for re-opening the danger-ridden Newark airport found their greatest opposition in the Mayors' Committee, formed in cities throughout Essex and Union counties to block use of the field.

Opposition was strong. And vocal. So the powerful airlines and business interests who put money before people's lives decided to use fifth-column technique: "if you can't beat 'em—join 'em."

Their "in" was that they were experts on aviation. So representatives of Eastern and other airlines joined a "fact-finding" committee to "recommend" proposals to the Mayors' Committee. Besides the airlines there were spokesmen for the Port of New York Authority, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the State Aviation Commission and the Airline Pilots Association.

They "investigated." And came

back recommending—naturally—to really re-open the airport by easing the restrictions.

Last Thursday at Newark City Hall the sub-committee took a vote.

Spokesmen for the people of five cities, Elizabeth, Newark, Hillside, Roselle Park and Chatham—that's more than a half-million people—said NO! But each of the "experts" had a vote, too. And the corporations outvoted the people.

Rickenbacker's own chief pilot, John F. Gill, was one of the "experts." But Eastern Airline's publicity chief was careful to explain that Gill was, of course, just another expert, "not a representative of Eastern Airlines."

With this latest maneuver, the big airlines' master plan now becomes clear. At first, they themselves—Rickenbacker's National Air Transport Coordinating Committee—recommended restrictions on flying, so they could reopen Newark Airport over the torrent of protests from surrounding cities.

Now that the field is open—they are pressing to wipe out the restrictions that they themselves suggested.

As word of this new threat is spreading through North Jersey, thousands of people in the newly-menaced areas are moving to press the Mayors Committee to squelch the sub-committee's recommendations and to start suit for an injunction to block use of the field.

Women Bring Peace Petitions to Capitol

NEWARK

JERSEY CONGRESSMEN got a good look at the way people back home feel about peace, when they examined a huge stack of 5,000 petitions brought to Washington by four women, members of the N. J. Women's Council for Peace.

At Sen. Hendrickson's office, when they showed the 5,000 signatures to his secretary they were told, "the Senator has complete sympathy" with the efforts of the peace council.

More than 2,800 of the names, they explained, were collected in two hours on street corners and shopping areas at Jersey cities.

The women—Mrs. Ruth Burdach of Newark, Mrs. Frances Leber of Toms River, Mrs. Anna Mayer of Clinton and Mrs. Emma Schwartz of Lakewood, then visited Reps. Rodino and Addonizio, whom they congratulated for his strong civil rights bill.

At every stop, the women explained their four-point program for peace, addressed to Pres. Truman:

• End the "police action" in Korea. Since the only block to peace is the exchange of prisoners, they urged, "let the Koreans and Chinese return to their lands, and bring us our sons back now."

• Stop rearming of Germany, and unify the country. Both policies, they felt, "are dangerous threats of full-scale world war."

• Urge a five-power peace talk, including the U. S., Britain, Russia, the Chinese People's Republic and France, to settle world differences.

• Cut the enormous spending for war, which, they said, "is mortgaging the future of this generation and their grandchildren." Instead, they urged that the country's "great wealth and know-how be used for the benefit of the people, for more schools, hospitals, nurseries."

1,000 Women Put Peace Party Convention Peace Plea to UN Opens July 4 in Chicago

Nearly 1,000 women and children carried their demands for peace in Korea to the gates of the United Nations yesterday. A small part of the delegation was permitted to present the peace demands to the chairman of Non-Governmental Organizations of the UN.

The delegations were sponsored by the American Women for Peace, the Bronx Women's Peace Council, and the Queens Women for Peace.

Later in the afternoon representatives of the delegations reported to a press conference at the Hotel McAlpin. The conference was conducted by Halois Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace.

Miss Moorehead told how women were insulted by UN guards, and charged one woman and her child were manhandled by a New York policeman.

Mrs. Fanny Zolstein reported that the delegation left a statement at UN urging Trygve Lie as UN secretary general to use his power in initiating a conference among the five major powers for an all time peace agreement "to secure the lives of our children and all humanity."

Mrs. Dolly Mason led a group to the Mexican UN delegation in the Empire State Building, and spoke with Senor Escobar, secretary to Padilla Nervo, Mexico's delegate. There Mrs. Louis Patterson, of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, read a statement. Senor Escobar replied that it was "very much like" the statement made by the Mexican representative to the 1948 meeting in Paris.

When asked what the Mexican government's stand on germ warfare was, Escobar simply replied that Mexico had signed the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare, Mrs. Mason said.

Mrs. Rose Wallach told of seeing Hans Engen, Norway's alternate delegate to the UN.

Miss Moorehead declared that a delegation of women would see the same UN official today.

Mrs. Lillian Levine urged regular delegations to the UN.

A statement left for Warren Austin, chief U. S. delegate, urged a cease-fire in Korea.

LaBenskey Arraigned On Gun Charge

WHITE PLAINS, New York. —Stanley LaBenskey, recently acquitted of first-degree murder in the slaying of two Yonkers Negroes, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of firearms. LaBenskey an ex-Wsetchester Parkway cop had pleaded self defense in the killings and admitted owning the death gun as well as another target pistol. He pleaded not guilty.

The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted, County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.

BAKERY UNION WINS

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—A big break in employer opposition to Bakery & Confectionery Workers Intl. Union (AFL) strike demands in the northwest came when Local 74 won most of the demands for 400 members in Spokane.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro fishermen totaling 5,000 down the coast as far as Texas, is something new and can have great historic significance.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME those Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time those Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union — the International Fur and Leather Workers Union — led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship "only by militantly standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "industrialists" who were making it become evident to me

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it. I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play-bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc., etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia as quickly as possible.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white—against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

his gear as if ready to go fishing. There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000—mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them—probably half the strikers of this area—found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods—the kind they can't grow—and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen—evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white—against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday—Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morris Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning" the "arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security."

THE JOINT STATEMENT

blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to lay off 25 percent of their signalmen.

Flynn Tells McCarran Board Her Life of Labor Struggles

(Continued on Page 4)

Brown and Kathryn McHale, to outline briefly her activities in the Socialist Party which she joined in 1906 and left that same year to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

She said she made her first political speech in 1906 in Harlem at a Socialist meeting on the subject of "Women Under Socialism." But for 20 years thereafter she was an organizer and speaker for the IWW, participating in the great strikes in Lawrence, Bedford, Paterson and on the Minnesota iron range.

The board barred testimony dealing with Miss Flynn's long years of activity in defense of Joe Hill, Tom Mooney, the McNamara brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti and victims of the Palmer Raids which followed World War I.

"Did you witness any force and violence?" Marcantonio asked.

"In those days there were extreme instances of force and violence by the employers, the police, the guards and the militia and even the army was brought in," Miss Flynn replied.

She told of a woman and a man being shot to death in the Lawrence textile strike.

"In all the strikes I was involved in there was violence on the part of the employers, even the beating of women and children. In Lawrence, which brought a Congressional investigation," she continued.

"In your work in the IWW were you and your colleagues ever accused of being foreign agents?" Marcantonio asked her.

The board ruled this question out and also refused to permit the witness to testify concerning opposition expressed against World War I.

IF ALLOWED to reply to the questions, Abt said, the witness would show that opposition to imperialist war was not a proposition especially inspired by Moscow and imported to the U. S., as charged by the government.

Miss Flynn said that along with thousands of other American workers she "greeted the Russian revolution with rejoicing."

Brown again stopped the witness and refused to allow to explain why she approved of the Russian revolution.

"It all leads up to her attitude today as a member of the Com-

munist Party," Marcantonio objected.

She told how subsequent to 1919 she worked closely with the Communist Party in defense of political prisoners. She told of joining the party in 1936 when she "felt the party did a magnificent job in defense of the Scottsboro defendants, Tom Mooney and in the unemployment struggles."

SHE TOLD the board of her election in 1938 to the party's national committee, of her work as a columnist for the Daily Worker a writer of numerous political pamphlets and a public speaker.

Q. In all your speaking did you ever use Aesopian language?

A. What is that?

Q. Did you ever say one thing when you meant another?

A. I've always tried to speak very plainly and simple so ordinary people can understand me.

Q. And, in your writing?

A. The same.

Miss Flynn told of receiving 50,000 votes when she ran for Congressman-at-large in 1942, of her campaigning for the Communist City Councilmen, Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione and also for President Roosevelt in 1944.

She told of three trips she made to Europe in 1945, 1949 and 1950, where she attended international conferences. She said she met both French and English

Benjamin Davis Too Ill to Be at N. Y. Hearing

Elizabeth Curley Flynn said yesterday that the inability of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to appear as a witness for the Communist Party in the McCarran Board proceedings is a "matter of deep regret to the national committee of the Communist Party."

Davis, Miss Flynn said, had been preparing his testimony in the Terre Haute federal prison. But only last week he was operated on in the prison hospital for an intestinal ailment. This, Miss Flynn said, made it impossible for him to attempt to travel for at least two months.

"Davis is very anxious for all his friends to know how much he regrets that his physical condition prevents him from getting into the struggle to defend the Communist Party against the fascist McCarran Act," she said.

Communist leaders during those journeys.

"Did you on those occasions receive any instructions from any foreign Communist?" Marcantonio asked her.

A. "No, emphatically not."

Q. To whom do you owe allegiance?

A. I owe allegiance to the American people.

Q. Do you owe allegiance to any foreign power?

A. No foreign power at all, but I'll admit I have a soft spot for Ireland.

Miss Flynn then directed her testimony at the stories of Louis F. Budenz, who appeared as a government witness before the board in Washington.

She said she was chairman of the 1940 convention when the Communist Party disaffiliated with the Communist International. She said the break was complete.

The party, she said, is no way affiliated with the Communist Information Bureau, and to her knowledge never received any instructions from a representative of the Soviet government or any other country or from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or from any other party.

She said she knew Gerhart Eisler, whom Budenz named as a Communist International representative. She said that as a member of the party's national committee she never knew Eisler as a representative of the CI.

She said there was much discontent expressed in the Communist Party against Earl Browder's policy of revision long before the French Communist Party leader, Jacques Duclos, wrote an article criticizing Browder.

"We considered it (the Duclos article) as one man's opinion from another country," she said.

When Miss Flynn began describing the party's fight against Jim Crow, Paisley objected.

"Why is it every time I ask a question about the fight for Negro equality Mr. Paisley objects?" Marcantonio asked. "Perhaps I do understand it," he added, referring to Paisley's Mississippi background.

Miss Flynn said that the testimony given by John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, accurately expressed the party's position on war and peace.

"We consider our country should be a leader for peace and not for war," she said. "Now practically all the American people are for ending the Korean tragedy. It would be a wonderful thing if on July 4 it was announced the Korean war is ended."

The public hearing will continue at 10 a.m. today, with Miss Flynn still on the stand, in Room 2804, federal courthouse, Foley Square.

Pentagon Tries

(Continued from Page 3.)

over this question, the Washington Administration put itself on record as—

1. Repeating its refusal to accede to and ratify the Protocol;

2. Denouncing the Protocol as "obsolete" and a "paper promise," and attempting to organize repudiation of the Protocol by Council members which had ratified it.

3. Demanding the right to state its position on germ warfare charges and refusing the same right to the Koreans and Chinese, against whose territories the germ weapons were reportedly used.

These open admissions of Washington's policies and intentions were made mainly during an effort to make propaganda against the Soviet Union. But Malik as president of the Security Council, effectively blocked the Washington maneuvers, although the Council majority consists of Atlantic Alliance and Latin American satellites of the Washington administration.

CHANCE FOR CEASE-FIRE

WITH the intentions of the Washington militarists and politicians out in the open by midweek, the possibilities for enforcing a peaceful solution of the Korean war seemed none too bright. With Sir Gladwyn Jebb of the

United Kingdom scheduled to succeed Malik in the Council presidency on July 1, it appeared that only Malik's use of the veto power would be able to prevent Washington from once again making the Council write a blank check for war against China.

However, British Labor voices challenged the Yalu River bombings, and the demand of Field Marshall Alexander for a British deputy to the Supreme Command in Korea offered the possibility of a brake being applied to the Pentagon hell-bent-for-war juggernaut. Moreover, demonstrations in Japan also cast doubt on the reliability of that country as a continued war base for the Pentagon.

But the decisive power to win a cease-fire still remained with the American people. Although some peace organizations spoke out and demonstrated on the occasion of the Korean war's second anniversary, the American people were not yet using their power fully to serve their own life-and-death interest in a Korean peace and a settlement in Asia.

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New Jersey SHOP TALK



FARMERS OFFER AID TO STRIKING STEELWORKERS

Striking steel workers have a pledge of 100 percent support from Jersey's egg and chicken farmers. Farmers Union, Eastern Division, followed John L. Lewis' \$10,000,000 loan offer with its own concrete help.

"While we do not have the resources to offer the same kind of support the United Mine Workers Union can give, we do know that our members are willing and anxious to contribute eggs and chickens to help the striking steel workers," said Alvin B. Christman, president of the Eastern Division. "We are 100 percent behind the steel workers in their fight for a living wage."

"Farmers in our area know what it is to be hit by inflation," the statement added. "In particular, egg producers are being squeezed by high costs and low prices, the latter of which we attribute mainly to the lack of purchasing power of the people. Consequently, we are fully in accord with the just demands of the steel workers."

"Furthermore, we deplore the threatened use of the Taft-Hartley injunction and condemn the batch of anti-labor bills in the hopper in Congress. These bills are aimed at labor, but would, in effect, take away basic rights of the people to organize and better their conditions."

PLAN STEEL HELP

CIO electrical workers planned to give effective fraternal assistance to the current strike forced upon the CIO steel workers, at last week's New Jersey conference of local officers and shop stewards. They also mapped plans "for an impending strike at General Electric plants, and to kick off a drive to bring union conditions and job security to workers in new electronics plants in our area."

BID FOR TWU SUPPORT

The CIO Textile Workers Union was making a strong bid to win back the workers in Freehold Karagheusian rug mill, who several weeks ago voted to secede to the AFL. Delegations from TWUA locals in rug mills in Amsterdam and Yonkers, Saxtonville, Philadelphia, Hightstown and Roselle Park address a mass meeting of Karagheusian workers called by the CIO union in Freehold High School last Saturday.

Meanwhile the national office of TWUA-CIO filed suit in Superior Court against officers of the Freehold Local 26. Emil Rieve, International president, and Frank Kiss, appointed administrator of the local by TWUA, asked the court to rule that the secession vote violated the union constitution and that the financial assets and property of the local belong to TWUA.

Charles Serrano, former International vice-president and New Jersey director and Ben Manney, former manager of the Passaic joint board, were expelled along with George Baldanzi and two other officials by the executive council of TWUA, on recommendation of a trial board.

INDICT UNIONISTS

Gangsters and strong-arm men

July 13 Picnic Will

Hear Wm. Patterson

In addition to William L. Patterson, world-renowned leader of the Civil Rights Congress, Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, victim of the "atom-spy" frameup, will be a featured speaker at the New Jersey CRC Picnic on Sunday, July 13, at the Nature Friends' camp in Midvale.

An elaborate program of sports, swimming in the beautiful camp pool, hiking over the trails on the nearby hills offer real attractions for the more energetic. Shady nooks, good food, entertainment, will provide plenty to do for all, young, old and young.

hired by the Whippany Paperboard Company provoked a pitched battle with striking workers at the Whippany plant on April 7, in an attempt to break this now 10-month old strike. Last week the Morris Grand Jury indicted the presidents of the three striking locals of the United Paperworkers, CIO, the regional director of the union and 17 union members on one or more of the following charges: conspiracy, unlawful assembly, breaking and entering, damaging property, malicious mischief and inciting violence. Apparently as a face-saver, the company president also was indicted for conspiracy.

UNION NOTES

The State CIO executive board and the PAC committee endorsed Archibald S. Alexander, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senate. . . . The Mercer County Central Labor Union wrote Senator Hendrickson charging the new Smith bill "would set up what amounts to a Hitler Labor Front in the USA," and accusing the Dixiecrat author of the vicious measure of "attempting to abolish civil rights under the pretext of an emergency." . . . James W. Lowe of the Ironworkers was named president of the Essex Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL, replacing Fraser L. Holzlohner, who resigned. . . . Anthony Zuccarello, PAC director of the Mercer CIO, upon enrolling as an NAACP member, urged "all unions, because of their aims are of a similar nature, to support the drive now being conducted by the NAACP to make democracy work."

CRC Defends 6 Puerto Ricans Beaten by Cops

The Westside Civil Rights Congress yesterday accused four New York cops of brutality against six Puerto Ricans last week. The six, it was stated, were assaulted by off-duty cops during a police brawl in front of a bar at 821 Amsterdam Ave.

The injured men are Peter Ramos, 29, 190 W. 100 St.; Angelo Medino, 22, 879 Broad St., Bridgeport, Conn.; Emilio Mojica, 24, 136 W. 173 St., and his brother Benjamin, 26, of 190 W. 100 St.; Augustine Soto, 22, of 562 W. 145 St., and Damiez Velasquez, 24, 168 Anthony St.

The cops arrested the six, and beat them again in the 100th Street station, and a third time in Night Court, the CRC stated.

Ramos and Velasquez are free on \$1,000 bail while the CRC is raising \$5,000 cash for the others.

Magistrate Louis Pagnucco declared during the arraignment of the bleeding Puerto Ricans was forced to admit "there's something fishy about this. It seems strange that policemen were beaten up by men that don't appear to be five feet tall."

Steel Union Leaflets Expose Company Lies

By ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH.—Locals of the CIO Steelworkers Union in this area have distributed tens of thousands of copies of a leaflet replying to letters previously sent by the presidents of the big steel companies to their employees. The company letters claim their last

offer to the union involved a package increase amounting to 24.6 cents an hour. C. F. Hood, U. S. Steel Corp. executive vice president in charge of operations, told its 200,000 workers that the offer provided for a direct wage increase averaging 16 cents hourly. He asserted the day's pay would be raised \$1 to \$2.24 per worker.

Hood declared the offer included "liberalized" vacation, paid holidays and an "improvement" in shift differentials.

The union leaflets, signed by the presidents of the respective steel locals in the various areas, exposed the false claims of the corporations. Some 10,000 copies of one of these leaflets, signed by Geo. Urban, President of Local Union 1397 of Homestead, were distributed to the workers when they showed up to draw their last pay—for about a week's work.

U. S. STEEL VICE-PRESIDENT Hood told only part of the facts, the union charged. His company had refused to make its offer retroactive to Dec. 31, when the union contract expired. Retroactivity would only be to April 1. This made the 24.6 cents offer "in reality an 18-cents package covering an 18-month contract starting Jan. 1, 1952."

Hood is charged with having kept from the workers the fact that U. S. Steel wants the Management section "strengthened so Management will have the right, first to establish a job; second, to change a job; third, to terminate a job; fourth, to arrange a job; fifth, to rearrange a job and sixth to specify any new device they care to attach to a job."

DURING NEGOTIATIONS, they (the company) made the flat statement that employees are not giving a fair day's work. With the installation of the company's fair day's work standards it would be possible to eliminate as many as 25 percent of the employees. This proposed speedup is the underlying cause for the company demands for a change in the Management section.

U. S. Steel also wants to change the seniority rules so that "all promotions would be made by ability with Management having sole right to judge ability. To permit this change would," the union emphasized, "take us back 30 years, to the brown nose and paternal system days."

"THE COMPANY DEMANDS the right unilaterally to install incentives with itself the sole judge of their equitability in contrast to the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for the elimination of out-of-line differentials and their replacement by job make-up rates where every man working a given job would be given the same wage and all incentives would be negotiated (with the union)."

Premium pay was absolutely refused for work on Sunday although,

as the leaflet points out, practically every industry gives premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

THIS SO-CALLED "last offer" was made as a "package deal," the leaflet declares, and "management insisted it be accepted or rejected as a package."

"No self-respecting group of union representatives could," the union concludes, "accept the final offer made by industry that would take from the membership traditional benefits secured by the Steelworkers through long years of collective bargaining."

SO THE GIANT steel mills of this area stand deserted (at this writing) with their 100,000 workers "getting by" as best they can, the heaviest burden falling on the wives and children. However, reports generally describe the women as urging their men-folks to "stay out for a real settlement. We'll get along some way or other!" they repeat.

Many Groups to Name Delegates To PP Parley

CHICAGO.—Election of Illinois delegates for the July 4-6 Convention of the Progressive Party stood high on the agendas of unions, fraternal organizations, churches, community clubs and Progressive organizations all over Chicago last week.

"Never before in the history of Chicago has there been such a convention as this—a convention which will speak for the needs and aspirations of all the people. From Chicago, the host city of this convention, there must be true representation of all its honest and progressive people," said Pearl Hart, Chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party.

Al Janney, recently appointed Assistant Director of the State Progressive Party, is driving for a Negro representation of 250 among Illinois Convention delegates. "This will be the only political convention in which the cause of civil rights will have firm support—the only convention which will be free of domination by white supremacists," said Janney.

In addition to the election of official delegates from mass organizations in response to the Progressive Party convention call, hundreds of delegates are expected to come to the convention on "10 for 1" delegate forms. Ten signatures on these forms will accredit any Chicagoan as an official delegate to the Progressive Party convention. These forms may be secured from the state Progressive Party office, 166 West Washington St.

Union Hits Press For Its False Reports

PITTSBURGH.—The attempt of the Pittsburgh Press to break the 10-week strike of 475 production workers at the Nuttall plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. by joining with the company in editorially red-baiting them and demanding that "as patriotic Americans" they end their strike resulted in a delegation of leaders of the union cornering William Jacobs, labor editor of the daily, and forcing the paper to publish some of the facts, as stated by the union.

The Press tried to make it appear, however, that while "Westinghouse and the union's stories don't jibe, both are right." What this "confusion worse confounded" did reveal was apparent collusion between local naval authorities in the plant and the Westinghouse bosses so to handle union offers on getting the equipment out as to throw the onus of charges of being unpatriotic upon the workers.

Local Navy officials admitted the union (United Electrical Workers Local 601) had offered early in the dispute to allow ten men to finish up the minesweeping gear on the basis that they would charge only a dollar a day for carfare. The company was to give up its profit on the items. William Garove, vice president of the local, and Anthony Sucha, financial secretary, said Westinghouse rejected the offer. Both men had letters from the company dating back to last August, long before the strike, refusing to arbitrate the grievance.

The union leaders declare the strike will end just as soon as the company agrees to stop cutting time values and abides by the union contract.

Wide Demand Still Heard for Negro Judge Appointees

PHILADELPHIA.—Demands that Negroes be named to eight judicial posts to be filled by appointment in Pennsylvania were ignored last week when Democratic City Chairman James A. Finnegan called on Gov. John Fine to appoint "Democrats" to three vacant Philadelphia magistracies.

Gov. Fine must also appoint two additional judges, one in the municipal court, one on the Orphans Court. Three vacant federal judgeships are awaiting appointment by President Truman.

With both major parties angling for the votes of the Negro people in this presidential election year, political observers have pointed out that a powerful, non-partisan campaign can win the appointment of Negro judges this year.

Mother of 3, A Union Aide, Gets 10 Years in Perjury Frameup

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—The mother of three daughters was railroaded to federal prison for 10 years here Friday on three counts of perjury for alleged misstatements about "Communist" affiliation. The frameup victim was Mrs. Sylvia Neff, 42-year-old secretary for CIO United Packing House Workers Local 80. Her trial and conviction came as part of an

anti-labor drive directed against the union.

Mrs. Neff obtained release in \$10,000 bail from the U. S. Court of Appeals pending appeal of her conviction to a higher court.

In sentencing Mrs. Neff and denying her freedom on bail pending an appeal, Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden made a crude attack on her, accusing her of having vio-

lated "fundamental truths which I hold dear—the belief in a divine and supernatural God. . . ."

The judge also resorted to anti-foreign-born arguments, telling Mrs. Neff from the bench:

"There is an old saying. 'If you don't like this country, go back where you came from.'"

Judge Madden told the mother of three she is "dangerous to the

security of the nation." He imposed five years' sentence in jail on her for having allegedly falsely denied attending a Communist meeting, and two other five-year terms, to run concurrently, for making similar statements.

Morton Stavid, defense counsel, said he would file both an appeal from the verdict and a plea for Mrs. Neff's freedom on bail.

Philadelphians Urge Mayor Act as KKK Parades

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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Peace
Action

The Evening Bulletin's plan for a "simulated atom blast" to open its annual July 4 celebration in Fairmount Park, has aroused a number of protests it was learned last week. Mayor Joseph Clark is being asked to forbid the ghastly "spectacle" which the Bulletin admitted was "calculated to re-

semble the atom bomb tests."

The protests came as an Associated Press dispatch horrified Americans with the news that the government is planning to buy a million shrouds for A-bomb mass burials.

A young minister has refused to pay income taxes for the past two years "because of the suicidal armaments race" the levies would support. His stand came to light when ministerial delegates in a closed door session of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Church at Scranton overrode their nine-man board and voted to dismiss Rev. Richard H. Fichter, 29, of Springville, Pa., from his circuit of six rural churches in Susquehanna County.

MILLS FIGHT GOES ON!

PHILADELPHIA.—The campaign the Civil Rights Congress is leading to save Fletcher Mills from Alabama 'justice' continued as the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights became the basis for a last ditch legal battle for the former sharecropper's life.

Breaking legal precedent, Mr. Ralph Powe of New York, CRC attorney for Mills, charged at a federal court extradition hearing before Judge J. Cullen Ganey that Mills is a "political prisoner," and should not be returned to Alabama under the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

The UN Declaration, Mr. Powe pointed out "has been raised to the level of a treaty ratified by the U. S. Senate." It is therefore the supreme law of the land, binding on all branches of government, including the state and federal courts.

"THIS THEREBY IMPOSES an obligation on the part of the signatories to provide a haven for

political prisoners. Mr. Mills is a political prisoner. He has fled the oppression—actual and potential—of a political system which regards Mr. Mills and his people outside the pale of law, and that neither he nor they possess any rights which a white man is bound to respect."

During the current hearings, which began June 16, Mills revealed that he has fled Tuscaloosa County in Alabama in 1945 when he saw a group of men armed with guns stalking his house. He said on the witness stand that these men were out "to stretch his neck" because he defended his life from his white landlord who was beating him with a pick axe handle.

John Holton, CRC director, urged that demands to stop the extradition proceedings be sent to the following: Richardson Dilworth; Pennsylvania Gov. John Fine; and Attorney General McGranery, in Washington.

BUDD LAYOFFS: NO MONEY TO BUY AUTOS!

PHILADELPHIA.—Layoffs at the Budd Co. here are not due to a lack of steel as announced, workers said last week, but to a lack of orders for autos, and a company plan to hoard low-priced steel for use at higher prices when the steel strike is over.

With 4,500 CIO, United Auto Workers reported laid off at Budds, and large scale layoffs at General Electric, and other plants, and mines, the tragic story of the way the war economy has hit Budd workers is being duplicated throughout the state.

The Budd Co., workers said, makers of component auto body parts, claimed to be hard hit by national steel strike.

Layoff notices were received by Budd workers with seniority dating back to 1916.

WORKERS IN the pay line, cashing their final pay checks, complained bitterly about the failure of the government to make the giant steel companies give in to employment.

the just demands of the steel strikers.

The laid-off workers also expressed disgust with the trend in Administration circles that would allow a price increase in steel. As one steward expressed it, "If steel goes up, everything else goes up."

Workers insisted that the Budd Co. has a large supply of steel on hand, but is jumping the gun in an effort to have a supply of steel when the strike is over, at the old price.

ANOTHER FACTOR the workers are talking about is the diminishing market for autos, due to the continuously lowered standard of living that the "guns, not butter" war program has brought with it.

In Pennsylvania, for instance, governmental statistics show a 24 percent decline in new car and truck sales the first four months of 1952, compared to last year, a 5 percent drop in department store sales, a 4 percent drop in factory

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PHILADELPHIA.—The Civil Rights Congress called on Mayor Joseph Clark last week for immediate action to stop the Ku Klux Klan as an eight-man parade, complete with hoods, torches, and burning crosses, demonstrated for half an hour last Saturday night before a home a Negro family is about to occupy in the Eastwick area of southwest Philadelphia.

Others who sprang into action with leaflets at shop gates, and appeals, to the white community to speak out and prevent any Cicero outrage in Philadelphia, included the Progressive Party, the Pennsylvania Worker, the Communist Party, and others.

An on-the-spot check by the Pennsylvania Worker revealed the following facts that were either ignored or suppressed in all the

local press:

The 8300 block of Chelwynde Av., scene of the first and worst Klan demonstration here in years, is already occupied by five Negro families, one of them a ten-year resident. Thus, the street is not being "broken."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Alber, the aged white couple, who recently sold their one-and-a-half story house to a Negro family, moving out last week. The new owners are expected to move in within the next few days.

Thus, the protection of the new owners, and their right to occupy their property peacefully, is an immediate issue.

The Albers, and the Negro and white families we met, all agreed "there has never been any trouble on the street."

"This latest Klan action," the

Civil Rights Congress declared, "is the direct result of the doing nothing policies of our government against the KKK in Florida and Alabama, as well as in other areas of our country. This stimulates and encourages the racist violence in Eastwick."

Thus, this latest Klan outrage brings a slight whiff of burnt flesh to the streets of Philadelphia from the racist war the government is waging in Korea.

POLICE WERE still looking for the Ku Kluxers last Monday. The hooded group had fled about 11 p.m., when police were called by neighbors. They had snake danced, shouted, waved fiery crosses, dropped flaming torches, and before escaping, set a gasoline fire whose flames, a neighbor

(Continued on Page 8)

Penna. Caravan Heads To Peace Convention

PHILADELPHIA.—A delegation of rank and file steelworkers will be among the Pennsylvania motorcade heading toward the peoples' Peace Conference in Chicago over the July 4 weekend. Other peoples' delegations are planning carloads from Philadelphia's

17 Tool and Die Shops Vote 100% Support to Local 155

PHILADELPHIA.—Tool and Die Shops are 100 percent for the United Electrical Workers Local 155, the union announced in Information Bulletins issued last week. The union, which has been the subject of a number of attacks recently in the local press, also announced that it had won wage raises and other gains at North Bros. and Globe Fabricated Products Company, and had been backed by an overwhelming majority of 202 out of 266 workers in winning an early NLRB election date at the Hugh H. Eby Company.

Newspapers which had given big publicity to what the local described as "IUE-CIO disrupters" either suppressed or hid in a brief paragraph the announcements by Local 155 itself.

"Members of 17 Tool and Die shops," the local announced, "employing 723 workers voted unanimously to support UE Local 155 at a special meeting June 12."

THE MEETING GAVE 100 percent support to the program of UE Local 155 to prevent IUE-CIO raiders from destroying gains won over the 18-year history of organization in Local 155.

A number of charter members of UE 155 were present and spoke in support of the Local, as did several workers from the original shops in which UE Local 155 was set up in 1934.

The meeting elected a committee to visit the Wage Stabilization Board to press for action on the balance of a recent wage in-

crease. . . .

"HEALTH BENEFITS and Insurance, all paid for by the employer were clinched for 500 Tool and Die workers," it was announced.

In another Bulletin, it was announced that "acting to protect the workers' stake in a wage reopening coming up July 15, UE Local 155 won an early date—July 2, for the NLRB election at the High G. Eby Company."

Reporting that 202 out of the shop's 266 workers had signed the UE's petition for an early election, the Bulletin declared: "Tom Delaney and other IUE-CIO disrupters who tried to stall in the hope of fouling up the re-opener were blocked by the unity and militancy of Eby workers. . . ."

"DELANEY'S 'SWEETHEART' deals with Eby and other shops, by which he tried to fasten legalized speedup on the workers, disgusted them with IUE-CIO wrecking tactics."

In reporting a package settlement bringing a 11 cent increase, plus improved vacations, seven guaranteed paid holidays, company paid pensions, and strict safeguards against speedup at North Bros., the local announced that the new agreement "was won in spite of attempted IUE-CIO disruption at North Bros. where the raid was timed to begin just as the workers were in the midst of negotiations."

Fourth Congressional District, the waterfront area of South Philadelphia, West Philadelphia; also from Reading, York, Bethlehem, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware counties.

The Progressive Party made the announcement, as it broke through the war curtain of silence the local press has clamped down on its national convention, in a radio broadcast last Friday.

"Each one of you can be a delegate to this convention," Tillman Oglesby, associate director of the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania, told the big radio audience. "Our delegation to the convention is a peace delegation. It is made up of steelworkers, miners, building trades workers, truck drivers and office workers."

"It is made up of the Negro people, women, youth, farmers, small businessmen and professionals. It's a cross section of Pennsylvania."

WHILE REDUCED TRAIN fares are available for any group of three, leaving Philadelphia on any train from 6:20 p.m. next Thursday, July 3, the bulk of the Pennsylvania delegation is going by cars, Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia Progressive Party director reported last week.

Autos will be leaving all day Thursday, July 3, converging on Pittsburgh for an overnight stop, and pushing off early Friday for Chicago. On the return trip, cars will be leaving Chicago throughout Sunday to be back in Philadelphia Monday, July 7.

Pennsylvanians listed on the program in Chicago include David

(Continued on Page 8)

Wide Demand Still Heard for Negro Judge Appointees

PHILADELPHIA.—Demands that Negroes be named to eight judicial posts to be filled by appointment in Pennsylvania were ignored last week when Democratic City Chairman James A. Finnegan called on Gov. John Fine to appoint "Democrats" to three vacant Philadelphia magistracies.

Gov. Fine must also appoint two additional judges, one in the municipal court, one on the Orphans Court. Three vacant federal judgeships are awaiting appointment by President Truman.

With both major parties angling for the votes of the Negro people in this presidential election year, political observers have pointed out that a powerful, non-partisan campaign can win the appointment of Negro judges this year.

DOUBLE CIRCULATION IN JULY!

THE MONTH OF JULY will see three important conventions held by the Progressive Party, the Republican Party, and the Democratic Party.

The Pennsylvania Worker calls on its readers to double the circulation of this paper in July. It is of crucial importance to reach thousands of additional readers during July.

The fight for peace, the economic rights of the workers, the rights of the Negro people will not be brought forward by the big metropolitan newspapers.

Only The Pennsylvania Worker will carry the full campaign of

the Progressive Party in Pennsylvania.

We urge our readers to bring our paper into the shops, mines, mills, and communities during the month of July.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN that when The Pennsylvania Worker and the Daily Worker are brought to the people the papers are welcomed by the people.

If every one of our readers would buy an extra copy of The Worker and sell it to their shopmates, friends, relatives and neighbors we would be well on our way to doubling our circulation. DO IT NOW!

Picket City Hall on Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour fighting demonstration before the N. Y. City Housing Authority. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose contingents headed the protest, served papers on the City Housing Authority to enjoin it from closing the temporary barracks, to get it to reopen the 4,000 of 8,000 veteran units demolished by the city, and to stay the threatened eviction of 250 Bronx families on June 30.

The Bronx tenants have been ordered from their homes to make way for the contemplated Forest Project, though no available substitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer.

MANY GROUPS PICKET

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattan town and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council, Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council, and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharron and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of jimcrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house, with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy redericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impellitteri housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they're pointing to the CHA offices—'can't push me around forever'."

Peace Party Convention Opens July 4 in Chicago

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-lum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday—Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell, that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morss Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning" the "arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security."

THE JOINT STATEMENT blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to layoff up to 25 percent of their signalmen.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

KILMARNOCK, Va.

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it. I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play-bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc., etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia as quickly as possible. G.M.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME those Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time those Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union—the International Fur and Leather Workers Union—led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "Judases" who went

There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000—mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them—probably half the strikers of this area—found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods—the kind they can't grow—and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen—evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white—against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

(Continued on Page 9)

Walter White States Stand On Candidates

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated at a press conference that no candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only W. Averell Harriman among the Democrats has an "acceptable" attitude toward Negro issues. The NAACP opens its 43d annual convention in Oklahoma City tonight.

White said that although the NAACP will not endorse any candidate, Harriman "has an approach to racial problems acceptable to our group."

White summed up candidates in this way:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O): "Exceedingly unfavorable attitude. . . . Although his voting record in Congress is good, we often wonder whether he is running for President of the United States or governor of Mississippi."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"Disappointing" stand on equal rights since his return from Europe, particularly the statement at Abilene, Kan., that he would leave the issue on FEPC to the states.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) favors FEPC, but without enforcement powers.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois "has indicated that he is not adverse to a weaker civil rights plank, and that he is not adverse to running on a Stephenson-Russell team. (Sen. Richard) Russell would then be only one heartbeat away from the Presidency."

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga)—The "quarterback of filibuster against civil rights legislation. . . . Like too many able Southerners,



WALTER WHITE

he is hog-tied by his rise to power through appeals to the lesser-enlightened voting bloc."

Communist Tops Poll in French Election

PARIS, France.—A Communist candidate topped the voting yesterday's by-election here for the National Assembly.

Caston Augustet, the Communist candidate, received 53,729 of the 257,879 votes cast, compared with 53,202 votes for Jean Legat, a right-of-center candidate, sponsored by the Radical Socialists.

Although Augustet scored a narrow victory, he did not win the necessary majority and a runoff will be held July 6.

Both the Socialist and the Catholic Popular Republican candidates ran far behind in yesterday's balloting.

Nomination of Negro for Senate Stirs Harlem

By MICHAEL SINGER

The selection of Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney and school teacher, as the candidate for the State Senate by Democratic leader Robert B. Blaikie in Manhattan's Upper West Side last week touched off a series of desperate behind-door conferences yesterday

among Tammany and Republican leaders. Blaikie, insurgent Democratic head of the 7 A.D. Democratic Club, named Archibald as the opponent to the Tammany nominee in next August's primaries after organization Democrats reportedly insisted on nominating Harold I. Panken, white incumbent in the State Senate from the 21 S.D.

Blaikie, who last March told this reporter that he was "ready and willing" to break down the lily-white State Senate, defeated Panken for the leadership last month.

Harlem Democratic leaders were apparently at a loss on how to oppose Blaikie's move because the drive for the election of a Negro to the State Senate which has

never been represented by a Negro has taken on sweeping proportions. Republican leaders were also faced with demands from rank and file voters for nomination of a Negro, and the possibility existed that in addition to Archibald, the Tammany and GOP forces in the 21 S. D. might be compelled to nominate Negroes representing the overwhelming population of the area.

On-the-street and political off-the-record comment gave the initiating Committee To Elect a Negro to the State Senate—a non-partisan organization—major credit for forcing Blaikie to select Archibald.

The committee placed large ads in the Negro press over the week-

and calling on the people to "End Jimcrow in New York State Senate." The 35 signatories, including leading Democrats and Republicans, called on "leaders of all political parties to recognize the justice of the Negro people's demand for representation by supporting the nomination and election of a Negro to the State Senate from the 21 S. D."

Among those who signed were Joseph Bailey, Republican and former Assemblyman, whom many Republicans are demanding as their party's senatorial candidate; Carl Lawrence, Harlem newspaperman who is campaigning in the Democratic primary for an Assembly post; Victor E. Williams, of the Old Ironsides Democratic Club; Romono Garratt, American Labor Party nominee for the 21 S. D. who has expressed a willingness to withdraw in favor of a candidate agreed upon by all major parties; Jacques Isler, noted Negro attorney; the Rev. Thomas Kilgore, Jr.; Bryan Hannon of the Transport Workers Union and a member of the Democratic County Committee.

Also the Rev. Herminio L. Perez; Col. Leopold Phillip; Ewart G. Guinier, secy-treas, United Public Workers; Hope Stevens, outstanding Harlem woman leader; Nina Evans, execy. secy. of the Domestic Workers Union; Constance D. Heyworth, Manhattanville Tenant Council leader; Mrs. Natalie DeLoach, Harlem businesswoman; Constance H. Curtis, Negro newspaper woman; and Florence Seixas, member of the Republican County Committee.

The vigor and scope of this non-partisan drive to smash the lily-white setup in the State Senate has stirred widespread enthusiasm throughout Harlem and created a rank and file groundswell in the major parties for nomination of Negro candidates.

Archibald, his wife and son live at 320 Convent Ave. He has been a lawyer for 19 years and teaches social studies at the DeWitt Clinton High School.

Lombardo Asks Mexico Change Foreign Policy

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexico's foreign policy must be changed to end its invariable support of Washington in the United Nations and to end US intervention in the country's economic and political life, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties for the Presidency, told a press conference on the eve of his departure on the last lap of his campaign. The election will be held July 6.

In regard to U. S. intervention, Lombardo Toledano said: "It is not only I who demand a recitification, but also the Mexican industrialists, many merchants and individuals inspired by patriotic sentiment. The ruinous competition to which Mexican industrialists are subjected, the investment of U. S. capital in the effort to seize control of the best and most flourishing enterprises in Mexican hands; the present of FBI agents, who constitute an armed force operating openly with the consent of the Mexican government—all this proves that the foreign policy must be changed."

The candidate of the progressive forces assert that his election meetings in various parts of the country, attended by huge crowds, have constituted a veritable plebiscite of the people. At these meetings, he said, the people have manifested their desire for a change in foreign policy, as well as in internal economic, social and political policy.

"I recall the elections in Mexico since the days of Venustiano Carranza," he stated. "Never have the Mexican people mobilized as they have today. For the first time since 1910 they are on the march again, demanding the right to elect the government that suits their interests."

Lombardo Toledano cited as evidence of the people's awakening the widespread activity of women in his campaign despite the fact that they are denied the vote, as well as the important role of the youth. He predicted that he would receive the majority of the votes on July 6. However, he warned that large-scale fraud, organized by the government and the official party, is already under way in an effort to steal the election. Fabulous sums are also being spent by the government, a fact which Lombardo Toledano asserted was objective proof that its candidate, Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, was "the weakest of all."



TOLEDANO

LaBenskey Arraigned On Gun Charge

WHITE PLAINS, New York.—Stanley LaBenskey, recently acquitted of first-degree murder in the slaying of two Yonkers Negroes, was arraigned yesterday on a charge of illegal possession of firearms. LaBenskey an ex-Westchester Parkway cop had pleaded self defense in the killings and admitted owning the death gun as well as another target pistol. He pleaded not guilty.

The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted, County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.



Another NATIONAL GUARDIAN
"facts to fight with" pamphlet

MAN BITES DOG

the McCarran Committee testimony of

William Mandel

(Author of "A Guide to the Soviet Union"; "The Soviet Far East"; A.L.P. Candidate for Congress)

How would YOU answer these questions? . . .

What about Soviet "slave camps"?

Would you fight against China?

How would you settle the Korean War?

Do you believe the Smith Act is a good law?

JULIUS EMSPAK

of U.E. comments: "Very fine . . . accurate facts and information on the real issues that confront the American people."

GEN. FAYMONVILLE

(Ret., former U.S. Military Attache in Moscow): "I hope the plain unmistakable expression of your views gave the committee some of the postgraduate instruction they seem to need so badly."

ANNE BERENHOLZ

L.A. Labor Peace Committee: "The most brilliant piece of writing I have ever seen on the subject."

A CHICAGOAN: "Rush 100 to be distributed to some of the men who will face the dogs here in a few weeks."

Bulk orders have been placed by U.E., M. C. & S., Progressive Party Clubs, and other organizations.

10 cents

12 for \$1.00

50 for \$2.50

GUARDIAN PAMPHLETS

17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

CIO LOCAL PLANS FIGHT TO SAVE MRS. NEFF FROM JAIL

CAMDEN, New Jersey.—More than 1,500 workers pledged at a membership meeting of Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, here, that "Local 80 will not let Sylvia Neff go to jail." The reference was to Mrs. Sylvia Neff, another of three daughters and an office aide of the union, who was sentenced last week to 10 years in jail for alleged perjury in a frameup trial presided over by a former corporation lawyer, Federal Judge Thomas M. Madden.

Local 80 members, most of them workers at the Campbell Soup plant, condemned the conviction as part of a pattern of union-busting and thought control. They expressed bitterness over Madden's constant efforts throughout Mrs. Neff's trial to rescue the floundering government witness and stoolpigeon, Bob (The Finger) Wooley.

The meeting heard how Judge Madden gloated over the jailing of the mother of three with the words, "This is my day," and how, taking the cue from the ex-corporation hireling, a sadistic federal marshal, refused in court to permit Mrs. Neff to obtain a cup of coffee. "No," the marshal had snarled, "you'll get coffee in jail."

400 Hear Paul Robeson Sing In Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—Despite last-minute obstacles raised by the city building department and the attempt of the Pittsburgh Press to block the concert, Paul Robeson sang here June 20 to an audience of 400 people.

ROBESON was in fine fettle. "We haven't 300 years to wait," he emphasized, referring to the struggle for equal rights and the centuries during which the Negro people were enslaved in America.



PAUL ROBESON

THE SINGER'S DECLARATION that "No matter how much I want to travel and I do—I'm staying here in America until my people are much freer!" evoked one of the many demonstrations of the love and respect with which he is regarded by all progressive-minded people. "My loyalty," he declared, "is to the great traditions of the struggle for freedom in this country."

He blasted the demands of the leaders of the government for loyalty to their policies of supporting the exploiters of the Negro people in Africa—"support of Malan in South Africa where oppression is worse than in Mississippi, of the Belgian exploiters of the Congo, which region rightly belongs to

my (the Negro) people."

ROBESON REFERRED to the great Negro Communist leader, Benjamin Davis, former New York City Councilman and one of the 11 convicted under the Smith Act, as a "true friend," who "must again walk the earth as a free man!" Ben Careathers, long-time Negro fighter in this area for the rights of his people and a local victim of the same law, was included in the appeal by Robeson for renewed struggle against the Smith Act.

Applause greeted a resolution demanding that the State Department restore his passport to Robeson. Following the concert a banquet was held in his honor at one of the hotels in the area.

To Welcome Nate Albert Home

PITTSBURGH.—A welcome home party for Nate Albert will be given by the Civil Rights Congress at the Jewish Cultural Centre, 6328 Forbes St., June 28 at 8 p.m.

Albert was released a few days ago from the County Workhouse, where he had been confined on a 23-month sentence for alleged "incitation to riot" in connection with attempts several years ago of a group of young Negroes and whites to establish the right of Negroes to swim in the city-owned Highland Park pool. The trial resulted in a frame-up conviction while the mob of white hoodlums responsible for the disorder got away unpunished.

On the day of his release Albert received a telegram from William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights congress greeting "your magnificent courage and hail you as a hero of the struggle against white supremacy. We

pledge to continue the fight until victory is won."

Albert wants to get back his job, held for years, in the East Pittsburgh plant of the Westinghouse, where he had a good work record.

His first Sunday of freedom was the date on which Highland Park pool was opened for the summer. "I am happy to learn," he said, "that at last Negroes are able to use the pool, even though in a hostile atmosphere. As a result of the long struggle for this right the police maintained order on the opening day and it is my ardent hope that there will be no more trouble there. The fight against discrimination still has a long way to go, however."

KKK Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

said, shot up 25 feet high. Estimates as to the number of KKKers involved varied from six to a dozen. All wore white hoods, except one, apparently the leader, who wore a black hood.

Lenerte Roberts, one of Philadelphia's leading Negro realtors, told the Daily Worker that out of 44,001 new housing units built in Philadelphia the past eight years, not one has been available for Negro buyers.

"The Negro people are confined to buying and occupying second-hand homes, and they are buying them where they can, and cracking lily-white streets all over."

In calling on Mayor Clark to stop Klan violence, John Holton, CRC executive director, asked for investigation of the half-hour delay of police in reaching the scene, and asked:

"IS THERE any relation between the police brutality still practiced against Negro citizens and the failure of the police to act more aggressively to capture these Klansmen?"

He proposed that the Mayor's Human Rights Commission convene a conference of citizens' groups to aid in uniting the community against racist violence, and to create an atmosphere which would encourage white citizens to defend the rights of Negroes to move into the community.

Steel Union Leaflets Expose Company Lies

By ARTHUR DAVIS

PITTSBURGH.—Locals of the CIO Steelworkers Union in this area have distributed tens of thousands of copies of a leaflet replying to letters previously sent by the presidents of the big steel companies to their employees. The company letters claim their last offer to the union involved a package increase amounting to 24.6 cents an hour. C. F. Hood, U. S. Steel Corp. executive vice presi-

Union Hits Press For Its False Reports

PITTSBURGH.—The attempt of the Pittsburgh Press to break the 10-week strike of 475 production workers at the Nuttall plant of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. by joining with the company in editorially red-baiting them and demanding that "as patriotic Americans" they end their strike resulted in a delegation of leaders of the union cornering William Jacobs, labor editor of the daily, and forcing the paper to publish some of the facts, as stated by the union.

The Press tried to make it appear, however, that while "Westinghouse and the union's stories don't jibe, both are right." What this "confusion worse confounded" did reveal was apparent collusion between local naval authorities in the plant and the Westinghouse bosses so to handle union offers on getting the equipment out as to throw the onus of charges of being unpatriotic upon the workers.

Local Navy officials admitted the union (United Electrical Workers Local 801) had offered early in the dispute to allow ten men to finish up the minesweeping gear on the basis that they would charge only a dollar a day for carfare. The company was to give up its profit on the items. William Carove, vice president of the local, and Anthony Sucha, financial secretary, said Westinghouse rejected the offer. Both men had letters from the company dating back to last August, long before the strike, refusing to arbitrate the grievance.

The union leaders declare the strike will end just as soon as the company agrees to stop cutting time values and abides by the union contract.

dent in charge of operations, told its 200,000 workers that the offer provided for a direct wage increase averaging 16 cents hourly. He asserted the day's pay would be raised \$1 to \$2.24 per worker.

Hood declared the offer included "liberalized" vacation, paid holidays and an "improvement" in shift differentials.

The union leaflets, signed by the presidents of the respective steel locals in the various areas, exposed the false claims of the corporations. Some 10,000 copies of one of these leaflets, signed by Geo. Urban, President of Local Union 1397 of Homestead, were distributed to the workers when they showed up to draw their last pay—for about a week's work.

U. S. STEEL VICE-PRESIDENT Hood told only part of the facts, the union charged. His company had refused to make its offer retroactive to Dec. 31, when the union contract expired. Retroactivity would only be to April 1. This made the 24.6 cents offer "in reality an 18-cents package covering an 18-month contract starting Jan. 1, 1952."

Hood is charged with having kept from the workers the fact that U. S. Steel wants the Management section "strengthened so Management will have the right, first to establish a job; second, to change a job; third, to terminate a job; fourth, to arrange a job; fifth, to rearrange a job and sixth to specify any new device they care to attach to a job."

DURING NEGOTIATIONS, they (the company) made the flat statement that employees are not giving a fair day's work. With the installation of the company's fair day's work standards it would be possible to eliminate as many as 25 percent of the employees. This proposed speedup is the underlying cause for the company demands for a change in the Management section.

U. S. Steel also wants to change the seniority rules so that "all promotions would be made by ability with Management having sole right to judge ability. To permit

this change would," the union emphasized, "take us back 30 years, to the brown nose and paternal system days."

"THE COMPANY DEMANDS the right unilaterally to install incentives with itself, the sole judge of their equitability in contrast to the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation for the elimination of out-of-line differentials and their replacement by job make-up rates where every man working a given job would be given the same wage and all incentives would be negotiated (with the union)."

Premium pay was absolutely refused for work on Sunday although, as the leaflet points out, practically every industry gives premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work.

THIS SO-CALLED "last offer" was made as a "package deal," the leaflet declares, and "management insisted it be accepted or rejected as a package."

"No self-respecting group of union representatives could," the union concludes, "accept the final offer made by industry that would take from the membership traditional benefits secured by the Steelworkers through long years of collective bargaining."

SO THE GIANT steel mills of this area stand deserted (at this writing) with their 100,000 workers "getting by" as best they can, the heaviest burden falling on the wives and children. However, reports generally describe the women as urging their men folks to "stay out for a real settlement. We'll get along some way or other!" they repeat.

Musmanno 'Shrinks'

HARRISBURG.—Judge Michael Musmanno is "no shrinking violet," but a "backslapping . . . eager beaver" gunning "for the Democratic Cubanatorial nomination two years hence," at a recent Democratic shindig here, reports John M. Cummings Philadelphia Inquirer columnist.

Juries Not Representative

(This is the second installment of the statement presented by the six defendants in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case to the bench of federal judges of the Western Pennsylvania District at their conference June 13 on challenges to the legality of the methods of selection and investigations of federal jurors.)

By ANDY ONDA

THIS SYSTEM of jury selection cannot produce a jury truly representing a real cross-section of the community. We can show from Federal Judge Courley's own description of how this system work that not only do judges themselves provide names of persons for jury service but that even the federal district attorney's office—the government prosecutor, district attorneys of counties in the federal district, court tipstiffs, as well as other "U. S. government and state employees" directly and indirectly name the dominant part of the jury panels.

THESE PERSONS are all on the political payroll. They are, in the main, wheels in the political machine or are in direct contact

with the political bosses. Furthermore, the ONLY names to go into the wheel from which the names of those to serve on juries are drawn are placed there by these public payrollers at their direction.

It is a popular conception that courthouses are havens for political jobholders, for the political big-wheels who dispense jobs and favors and very often serve special interests. This jury selection system is dominated by what is commonly called "The Courthouse Gangs." As such, the system is open to great suspicion, to say the least.

MOREOVER, we can show how this system of jury selection effectively excludes and discriminates against the vast mass of manual workers, the Negroes, the foreign-born, those who have no telephones, and the wives of these groups. The sum total of these groups aggregates probably half of the population in this federal district.

The facts cited prove this contention as to manual laborers and

wage workers in general. An examination of the jurors cards of the 14 "housewives" on the Grand Jury which indicted us shows that the wives of the excluded males are also included!

Among the 13 were 3 widows. The husbands of the other 11 included a power shovel operator, real estate and insurance broker, general contractor, insurance agent, pipefitter and welder, dentist, court distaff, mine superintendent, engineer, and 2 civil service employees.

This shows that the wives of steelworkers, coalminers, railroad workers, laborers in general and other manual and production wage workers have been excluded from this jury.

(Continued Next Week)

Pennsylvania Edition of
THE WORKER

Address all mail to
Box 5544, Kingessing Station
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

PP Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

P. Widamen of Philadelphia's Fourth Congressional District, the only Negro slated for Congress in the entire state, and Mrs. Catherine Hanrahan, South Philadelphia legislative candidate, it was announced by Zal Garfield, Pennsylvania Progressive Party director.

Discussing the people's peace program to be worked out in Chicago, Tillman Oglesby said over the air: "Peace means not only no more killing. It means no more anti-labor legislation, lower prices and taxes. It means no more Jim-crow, a real public housing program and adequate social security benefits . . . such a program is everybody's program."

CONTRASTING the people's peace delegation to Chicago with the major party convention delegates who represent only a handful of politicians and big business interests, Oglesby pointed out: "Our convention is not just another political convention. It is THE peace convention of 1952." Pennsylvanians attending the Chicago peace mobilization are expected to be able to enrich the mounting drive for peace that is developing in the 1952 election campaign.

(See inside pages for more on the Chicago peace convention)

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 26 June 29, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 26 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

\$\$\$ Write Their Platform

John Foster Dulles, whose International Nickel Corp. collaborated with the Nazis and who has been profiting on wars for generations, will draft the GOP platform.

Amnesty

Eight Communist leaders now in prison were sent there for their fight for peace. You can help wipe out the shame of their conviction by demanding amnesty for them.

Thought Control to Union Control

The pattern for hamstringing the unions was worked out long ago. It started with the Smith Act persecutions against the Communists, ranges to Taft-Hartley law to the Smith bill; is now bursting out with new schemes.

Women Today

Articles on the fight for equal pay as it is being taken up today, and on the conditions of working women in Israel.

Olympics and Peace

The students and faculty of Northwestern University sent a novel message to the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies, and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Tenants Picket City Hall, Hit Firetraps, Evictions

By MICHAEL SINGER

Two hundred tenants, including a Negro mother whose three-year-old child was killed in a Brownsville fire-trap tragedy on April 23, and victims of the Bedford-Stuyvesant incinerator death-trap which took seven Puerto Rican lives last week, staged a two-hour

fighting demonstration before the N.Y. City Housing Authority. From noon to 2 p.m. their denunciations of criminally negligent housing officials and their demands for eviction moratoriums, relocation, low-rent housing and an end to destruction of temporary veteran barracks, rang out through the City Hall area.

At the height of the demonstration, Sol Fisher, attorney for the New York City Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council, whose contingents headed the protest, served papers on the City Housing Authority to enjoin it from closing the temporary barracks, to get it to reopen the 4,000 of 8,000 veteran units demolished by the city, and to stay the threatened eviction of 250 Bronx families on June 30.

The Bronx tenants have been ordered from their homes to make way for the contemplated Forest Project, though no available substitute housing has been found. Another 1,000 families on the site face evictions during the summer.

MANY GROUPS PICKET

In addition to Bronx, Manhattan and Brooklyn Tenant Council contingents, representatives from Title I sites tenants in Manhattanville and Manhattanville and spokesmen for the Rego Park and other veteran temporary housing communities were on the picket line. They were led by William Stanley and Estelle Quinn, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Tenant Council; Mrs. Bernice Libuser of the Brooklyn Tenant Council, Mrs. Constance D. Heyworth of the Manhattanville Tenant Council, and Mrs. Bernice D'Antonio, executive secretary of the Bronx Council on Rents and Housing.

Mrs. Hattie Gibson, whose three-year-old daughter Sharron and four-year-old cousin Ernest Brown were killed in a tenement blaze two months ago at 251 Stone Ave., told a story of jimcrow callousness and red-tape run-arounds from city housing authorities. Forced to live in the basement of the same house with her three children, constantly haunted by the death-trap nightmare which snuffed out her child's life, Mrs. Gibson has been told by CHA authorities that "we have no place for you" because her husband is a non-veteran.

Mrs. Gibson and Mr. Juan Colon, one-legged Puerto Rican tenant of 1101 Bedford Ave., whose life was saved by his neighbor, Leroy redericks, a Negro veteran, when fire burned seven Puerto Ricans to death in that building, were in the Brooklyn Tenant Council delegation, headed by Mrs. Libuser, which demanded of CHA officials immediate relocation and indemnity for these two victims of tinder-box housing.

Demonstrators gave grim accounts of the treatment the Dewey-Impellitteri housing conspiracy is meting out to Negroes, Puerto Ricans and working-class families.

Mrs. Mary Lewis of 463 A McDonough St., Brooklyn, whose landlord obtained an eviction order effective July 10, joined the line when she came to the CHA for help.

"I didn't know about this demonstration," she told me, "but I'm here fighting with them. I have no place to go and they"—pointing to the CHA offices—"can't push me around forever."

Mrs. Alfreda Crier said she, her husband and three children were evicted from 987 Bergen St.

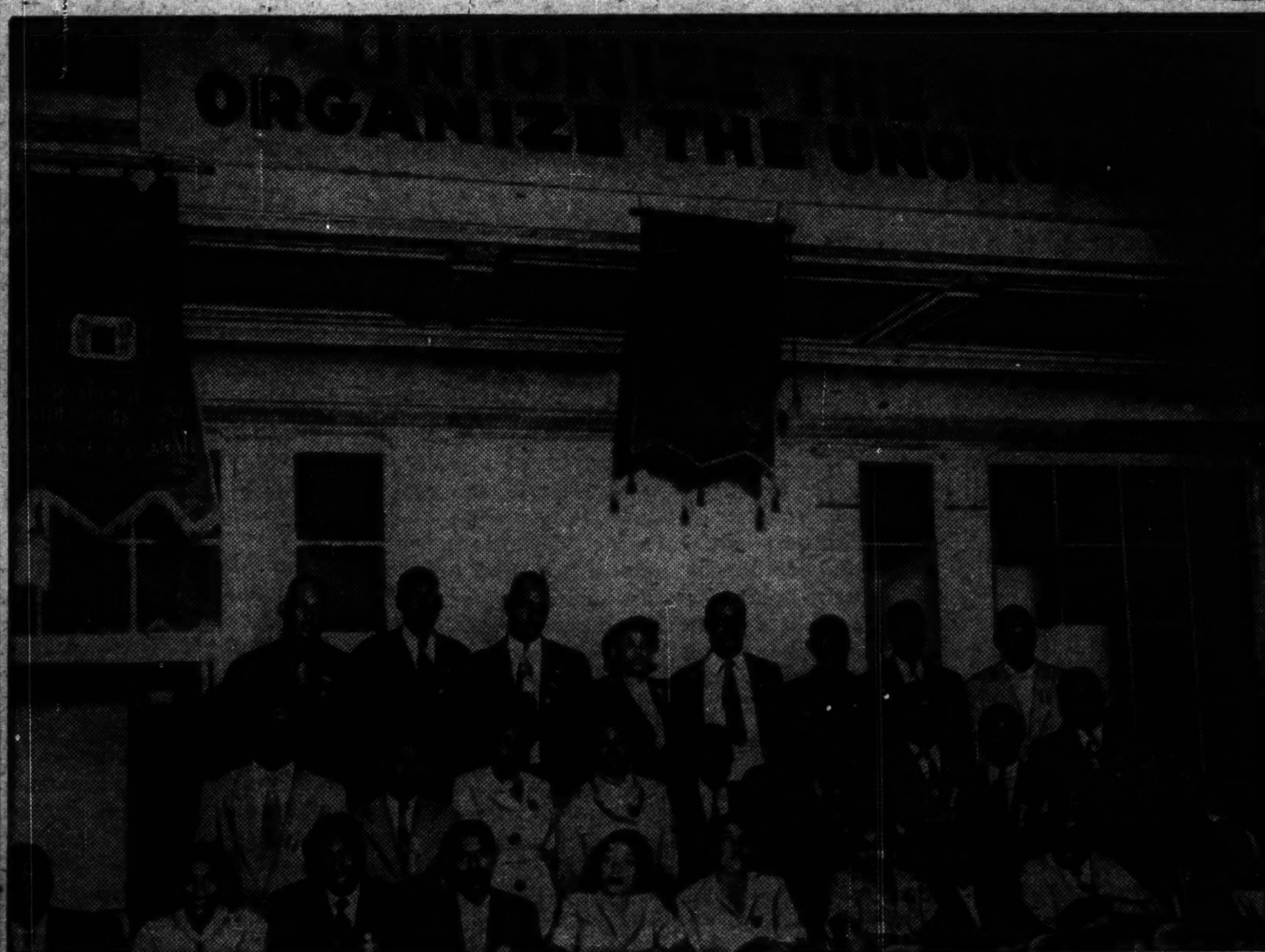
(Continued on Page 3)



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS in the Chicago yards stage a giant noon-hour demonstration in support of the striking steel workers and in preparation for their own imminent contract battle.

PENTAGON TRIES TO EXTEND KOREA WAR *Threatens Move on China*

— See Page 3 —



'No Contract, No Fish'—These Southern Strikers Mean It

Some of the newly-organized members of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, who are shown at the top of the page, are shown at the bottom of the page.

1,000 Women Put Peace Party Convention Peace Plea to UN Opens July 4 in Chicago

Nearly 1,000 women and children carried their demands for peace in Korea to the gates of the United Nations yesterday. A small part of the delegation was permitted to present the peace demands to the chairman of Non-Governmental Organizations of the UN.

The delegations were sponsored by the American Women for Peace, the Bronx Women's Peace Council, and the Queens Women for Peace.

Later in the afternoon representatives of the delegations reported to a press conference at the Hotel McAlpin. The conference was conducted by Hais Moorehead, executive secretary of the American Women for Peace.

Miss Moorehead told how women were insulted by UN guards, and charged one woman and her child were manhandled by a New York policeman.

Mrs. Fanny Zolstein reported that the delegation left a statement at UN urging Trygve Lie as UN secretary general to use his power in initiating a conference among the five major powers for an all time peace agreement "to secure the lives of our children and all humanity."

Mrs. Dolly Mason led a group to the Mexican UN delegation in the Empire State Building, and spoke with Senor Escobar, secretary to Padilla Nervo, Mexico's delegate. There Mrs. Louis Patterson, of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, read a statement. Senor Escobar replied that it was "very much like" the statement made by the Mexican representative to the 1948 meeting in Paris.

When asked what the Mexican government's stand on germ warfare was, Escobar simply replied that Mexico had signed the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare, Mrs. Mason said.

Mrs. Rose Wallach told of seeing Hans Engen, Norway's alternate delegate to the UN.

Miss Moorehead declared that a delegation of women would see the same UN official today.

Mrs. Lillian Levine urged regular delegations to the UN.

A statement left for Warren Austin, chief U. S. delegate, urged a cease-fire in Korea.

LaBenskey Arraigned On Gun Charge

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The former cop was indicted for violation of the Sullivan Law on two counts, the first a felony for not having a permit for the concealed weapon used in the killings and of a misdemeanor for not having a permit for the target pistol kept in his home.

LaBenskey could serve four and a half to eight years and a \$1,500 fine if convicted, County Judge Arthur D. Brennan released him on \$1,500 bail pending trial.

BAKERY UNION WINS

SPOKANE, Wash. (FP).—A big break in employer opposition to Bakery & Confectionery Workers Int. Union (AFL) strike demands in the northwest came when Local 74 won most of the demands for 400 members in Spokane.



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It

By GEORGE MORRIS

KILMARNOCK, Va.

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro fishermen totaling 5,000 down the coast as far as Texas, is something new and can have great historic significance.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME these Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time these Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union — the International Fur and Leather Workers Union — led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the audience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "Judas" who went fishing, it became evident to me

that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing

Have You Toys for Strikers' Children?

When in Virginia among the menhaden Negro fishermen, I, of course, assured them that I'll tell our readers of their fight and that it deserves all the help they can get. But when they told me of their kids, getting out of school and no kind of recreational facilities or equipment, that they just run around without organized play, or anything to play with, and how the ladies auxiliary of the new union hopes to do something about it. I thought of one little thing our readers can do: they can send many things their children outgrow or discarded, that could be helpful for play—bats, gloves, balls, material for arts and crafts, children books, toys, etc. I don't know of another spot in America where such things could be more appreciated, and they are a powerful token of the kind of unity we seek to build.

So, dear reader, will you please look around the house or among friends and whatever you can gather send to the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board, 245 Seventh Ave., N. Y., care of Leon Straus, executive secretary, who will ship the articles off to Virginia as quickly as possible.

There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000 — mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker in from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them — probably half the strikers of this area — found other work while the strike is on. Those who haven't ask only some staple foods — the kind they can't grow — and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen — evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troops and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers—Negro and white — against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday — Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morris Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning" the "arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in peace, as a threat to their security."

THE JOINT STATEMENT

blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to lay off up to 25 percent of their signalmen.

Flynn Tells McCarran Board Her Life of Labor Struggles

(Continued on Page 4)

Brown and Kathryn McHale, to outline briefly her activities in the Socialist Party which she joined in 1908 and left that same year to become a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

She said she made her first political speech in 1906 in Harlem at a Socialist meeting on the subject of "Women Under Socialism." But for 20 years thereafter she was an organizer and speaker for the IWW, participating in the great strikes in Lawrence, Bedford, Paterson and on the Minnesota iron range.

The board barred testimony dealing with Miss Flynn's long years of activity in defense of Joe Hill, Tom Mooney, the McNamara brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti and victims of the Palmer Raids which followed World War I.

"Did you witness any force and violence?" Marcantonio asked.

"In those days there were extreme instances of force and violence by the employers, the police, the guards and the militia and even the army was brought in," Miss Flynn replied.

She told of a woman and a man being shot to death in the Lawrence textile strike.

"In all the strikes I was involved in there was violence on the part of the employers, even the beating of women and children. In Lawrence, which brought a Congressional investigation," she continued.

"In your work in the IWW were you and your colleagues ever accused of being foreign agents?" Marcantonio asked her.

The board ruled this question out and also refused to permit the witness to testify concerning opposition expressed against World War I.

IF ALLOWED to reply to the questions, Abt said, the witness would show that opposition to imperialist war was not a proposition especially inspired by Moscow and imported to the U. S., as charged by the government.

Miss Flynn said that along with thousands of other American workers she "greeted the Russian revolution with rejoicing."

Brown again stopped the witness and refused to allow to explain why she approved of the Russian revolution.

"It all leads up to her attitude today as a member of the Com-

munist Party," Marcantonio objected.

She told how subsequent to 1919 she worked closely with the Communist Party in defense of political prisoners. She told of joining the party in 1936 when she "felt the party did a magnificent job in defense of the Scottsboro defendants, Tom Mooney and in the unemployment struggles."

SHE TOLD the board of her election in 1938 to the party's national committee, of her work as a columnist for the Daily Worker a writer of numerous political pamphlets and a public speaker.

Q. In all your speaking did you ever use Aesopian language?

A. What is that?

Q. Did you ever say one thing when you meant another?

A. I've always tried to speak very plainly and simple so ordinary people can understand me.

Q. And, in your writing?

A. The same.

Miss Flynn told of receiving 50,000 votes when she ran for Congressman-at-large in 1942, of her campaigning for the Communist City Councilmen, Benjamin J. Davis and Peter V. Cacchione and also for President Roosevelt in 1944.

She told of three trips she made to Europe in 1945, 1949 and 1950, where she attended international conferences. She said she met both French and English

Benjamin Davis Too Ill to Be at N. Y. Hearing

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn said yesterday that the inability of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to appear as a witness for the Communist Party in the McCarran Board proceedings is a "matter of deep regret to the national committee of the Communist Party."

Davis, Miss Flynn said, had been preparing his testimony in the Terre Haute federal prison. But only last week he was operated on in the prison hospital for an intestinal ailment. This, Miss Flynn said, made it impossible for him to attempt to travel for at least two months.

"Davis is very anxious for all his friends to know how much he regrets that his physical condition prevents him from getting into the struggle to defend the Communist Party against the fascist McCarran Act," she said.

Communist leaders during those journeys.

"Did you on those occasions receive any instructions from any foreign Communist?" Marcantonio asked her.

"No, emphatically not."

Q. To whom do you owe allegiance?

A. I owe allegiance to the American people.

Q. Do you owe allegiance to any foreign power?

A. No foreign power at all, but I'll admit I have a soft spot for Ireland.

Miss Flynn then directed her testimony at the stories of Louis F. Budenz, who appeared as a government witness before the board in Washington.

She said she was chairman of the 1940 convention when the Communist Party disaffiliated with the Communist International. She said the break was complete.

The party, she said, is no way affiliated with the Communist Information Bureau, and to her knowledge never received any instructions from a representative of the Soviet government or any other country or from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union or from any other party.

She said she knew Gerhart Eisler, whom Budenz named as a Communist International representative. She said that as a member of the party's national committee she never knew Eisler as a representative of the CI.

She said there was much discontent expressed in the Communist Party against Earl Browder's policy of revision long before the French Communist Party leader, Jacques Duclos, wrote an article criticizing Browder.

"We considered it (the Duclos article) as one man's opinion from another country," she said.

When Miss Flynn began describing the party's fight against Jim Crow, Paisley objected.

"Why is it every time I ask a question about the fight for Negro equality Mr. Paisley objects?" Marcantonio asked. "Perhaps I do understand it," he added, referring to Paisley's Mississippi background.

Miss Flynn said that the testimony given by John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, accurately expressed the party's position on war and peace.

"We consider our country should be a leader for peace and not for war," she said. "Now practically all the American people are for ending the Korean tragedy. It would be a wonderful thing if on July 4 it was announced the Korean war is ended."

The public hearing will continue at 10 a.m. today, with Miss Flynn still on the stand, in Room 2804, federal courthouse, Foley Square.

Pentagon Tries

(Continued from Page 3.)

over this question, the Washington Administration put itself on record as—

1. Repeating its refusal to accede to and ratify the Protocol;

2. Denouncing the Protocol as "obsolete" and a "paper promise," and attempting to organize repudiation of the Protocol by Council members which had ratified it.

3. Demanding the right to state its position on germ warfare charges and refusing the same right to the Koreans and Chinese, against whose territories the germ weapons were reportedly used.

These open admissions of Washington's policies and intentions were made mainly during an effort to make propaganda against the Soviet Union. But Malik as president of the Security Council, effectively blocked the Washington maneuvers, although the Council majority consists of Atlantic Alliance and Latin American satellites of the Washington administration.

CHANCE FOR CEASE-FIRE

WITH the intentions of the Washington militarists and politicians out in the open by mid-week, the possibilities for enforcing a peaceful solution of the Korean war seemed none too bright. With Sir Gladwyn Jebb of the

United Kingdom scheduled to succeed Malik in the Council presidency on July 1, it appeared that only Malik's use of the veto power would be able to prevent Washington from once again making the Council write a blank check for war against China.

However, British Labor voices challenged the Yalu River bombings, and the demand of Field Marshall Alexander for a British deputy to the Supreme Command in Korea offered the possibility of a brake being applied to the Pentagon hell-bent-for-war juggernaut. Moreover, demonstrations in Japan also cast doubt on the reliability of that country as a continued war base for the Pentagon.

But the decisive power to win a cease-fire still remained with the American people. Although some peace organizations spoke out and demonstrated on the occasion of the Korean war's second anniversary, the American people were not yet using their power fully to serve their own life-and-death interest in a Korean peace and a settlement in Asia.

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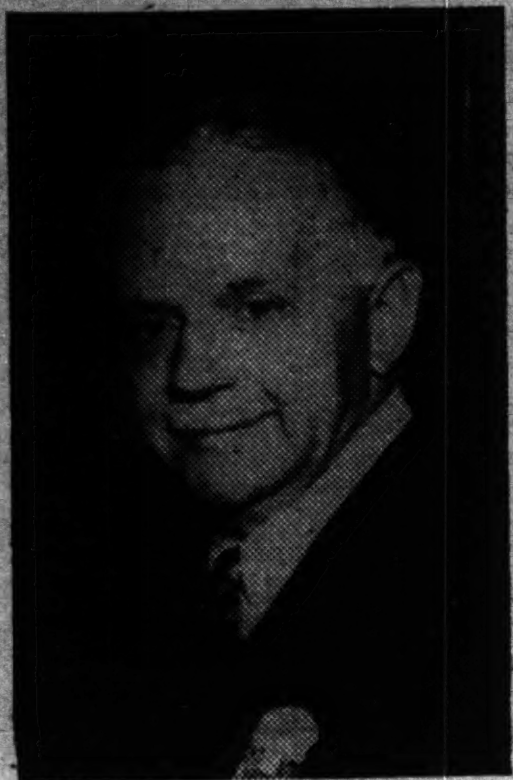
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(Continued from Page 1)



WALTER WHITE

Walter White States Stand On Candidates

OKLAHOMA CITY.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated at a press conference that no candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination and only W. Averell Harriman among the Democrats has an "acceptable" attitude toward Negro issues. The NAACP opens its 43d annual convention in Oklahoma City tonight.

White said that although the NAACP will not endorse any candidate, Harriman "has an approach to racial problems acceptable to our group."

White summed up candidates in this way:

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O): "Exceedingly unfavorable attitude. . . . Although his voting record in Congress is good, we often wonder whether he is running for President of the United States or governor of Mississippi."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—"Disappointing" stand on equal rights since his return from Europe, particularly the statement at Abilene, Kan., that he would leave the issue on FEPC to the states.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) favors FEPC, but without enforcement powers.

Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois "has indicated that he is not adverse to a weaker civil rights plank, and that he is not adverse to running on a Stephenson-Russell team. (Sen. Richard) Russell would then be only one heartbeat away from the Presidency."

Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga)—The "quarterback of filibuster against civil rights legislation. . . . Like too many able Southerners, he is hog-tied by his rise to power through appeals to the lesser-enlightened voting bloc."

Brooklyn, on May 29 "because the landlord decided he didn't want any children living in his house." Mrs. Grier was forcibly separated from her husband and one child, who are living with friends. Her application has been on file at the CHA since 1949.

Mrs. Carrie Bantan of 48 Downing St., Brooklyn, carried her four-month-old baby, Susan, in her arms as she picketed. A doctor has written to the CHA urging emergency housing for Mrs. Bantan, whose baby sleeps in a bureau drawer. The entire family live in one room, and efforts to obtain a low-rent apartment from the city have gone unheeded three years.

Another Negro mother, Mrs. Estelle Murphy, holding 19-month-old Willie Roger in her arms, and living at 377 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, has also been denied CHA occupancy on the excuse that her husband is not a veteran.

With her husband and two other children, Mrs. Murphy has been living in one room for two and a half years, sharing one bathroom with 12 other persons.

From the Bronx, Manhattan, Queens and Brooklyn tenants told similar stories of CHA jimcrow refusals, fire hazards, apartments teeming with rats and vermin, broken-down walls and gaping floor pits; homes without hot water, heat or bathroom facilities; homes where the wind and rain sweep through windowless or rickety ceilings; homes unfit for human habitation where violations have gone unremedied and un-repaired for years without action by the city.

"Hey, Mr. Mayor," the tenants shouted, "enforce the law; seven burnt in firetraps—must there be more?"

The Department of Investigation yesterday probed charges that the Housing and Building Department inspectors took \$50,000 yearly in graft from fire-trap tenement owners. Investigators yesterday subpoenaed 1,500 bank savings, loan association and stock brokerage firms to get financial records of 75 building inspectors.

Commissioner Sheils was checking 50 complaints that housing inspectors took bribes from \$20 to \$250 from tinder-box landlords.

State Housing Commissioner Herman Stichman said that since January, 1946, there have been over 100 deaths due to "tinder tenement fires" and that more than 50,000 families were now living in death-trap homes.

Two Illinois Miners Killed in Rock Fall

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—Two men were killed last week by a fall of slate in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Co's Black Eagle mine five miles north of Belleville.

Joseph Homyak, 61 years old, 1822 Natalie Street, East St. Louis, died instantly. Forest Odom, 32, of 730 South 12 St., Belleville, was still alive when dug out of the debris, but died on a stretcher as he was being carried to the shaft elevator.

A section of roof weighing approximately two tons collapsed on the two miners.

Bitter Fight Ahead For Steel Strikers

Need for Relief Rises as Workers Feel Pinch

BARRING some unforeseen possibilities, it looks like a longer and tougher strike for 650,000 steel workers and layoffs for hundreds of thousands of others as the steel companies rejected a new settlement proposal and stockpiles of steel were still high. The strike is in its fourth week.

Another factor to encourage the steel companies is the prospect that the demand for steel during the month of July will be very low because the major steel users, notably the auto companies, are planning to shut down plants for vacations and extend the shut-downs to several weeks, a month, or even longer.

WITH THE DEMAND for

steel lowered because of the drop in consumer buying, the steel companies have no incentive to operate and invoke a price hike. Business sources indicate they would rather wait for a steel shortage to develop when the healthy price increases they expect to get from the government could be advantageously extorted from the steel users.

The Journal of Commerce and Wall Street Journal report General Motors announced an immediate layoff of 17,000 workers in Flint, Detroit and Buffalo. Ford, Studebaker, Chrysler and other auto companies are doing the same.

General Electric, Servel Inc., Willys-Overland and numerous

other companies are mentioned among those planning layoffs either on grounds of vacations or a claim of shortage in some supplies or overstocked inventory.

The New York Times of June 25 admitted in its report on the impasse in the strike:

"It is the belief of many informed persons that the large supply of some types of steel is the major influence in the companies' decision (not to settle) and that when these inventories are reduced a price increase will be more meaningful and bargaining will be conducted on a more realistic basis."

THE PROSPECT, therefore, is for more belt-tightening for steel workers. Many of them are already marching to local relief offices and striking local unions in many parts of the country are appealing to sister unions and communities for help.

At this writing, there was still no indication what the steel union's attitude will be on the offer of \$10,000,000 from the United Mine Workers.

There is no doubt, however, that the steel workers, a third of whom earn below \$1.50 an hour, are beginning to feel the pinch. The steel companies are hopeful that the hunger among them would compel submission to the terms of the corporations when the latter feel ready to settle.

PHILIP MURRAY, meanwhile, took official recognition of the sentiment among the strikers and told a mass meeting of Gary strikers last Sunday that a Taft-Hartley injunction "will not manufacture steel." Before him in the hall were banners brought in by strikers vowing they will not work under a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Murray's speech followed a meeting of the Wage Policy Committee of the steel union heard earlier that week, where he told the steel workers that he had no idea when the strike may end, but pledged the fight would be carried to the end.

BACK OF MURRAY'S angry tone, it was reported, was a new rejection by the steel companies of a settlement proposal that included new concessions to the steel companies. It was reported that Bethlehem was ready to accept the terms, but U. S. Steel, supported by the other "Big Six" companies, vetoed the plan. It was indicated that Murray gave some concession or retroactivity (to March 15) and offered modifications in the union shop proposal that would have exempted present non-union employees from joining the union and would give new employees a right to withdraw from membership, by a registered letter after 20 days of employment. While there was no confirmation of the exact details of the settlement proposal, there was no doubt that a new offer was made and its rejection prompted Murray's subsequent statements.

Lombardo Asks Mexico Change Foreign Policy

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Mexico's foreign policy must be changed to end its invariable support of Washington in the United Nations and to end US intervention in the country's economic and political life, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties for the Presidency, told a press conference on the eve of his departure on the last lap of his campaign. The election will be held July 6.

In regard to U. S. intervention, Lombardo Toledano said: "It is not only I who demand a rectification, but also the Mexican industrialists, many merchants and individuals inspired by patriotic sentiment. The ruinous competition to which Mexican industrialists are subjected, the investment of U. S. capital in the effort to seize control of the best and most flourishing enterprises in Mexican hands; the present of FBI agents, who constitute an armed force operating openly with the consent of the Mexican government—all this proves that the foreign policy must be changed."

The candidate of the progressive forces assert that his election meetings in various parts of the country, attended by huge crowds, have constituted a veritable plebiscite of the people. At these meetings, he said, the people have manifested their desire for a change in foreign policy, as well as in internal economic, social and political policy.

"I recall the elections in Mexico since the days of Venustiano Carranza," he stated. "Never have the Mexican people mobilized as they have today. For the first time since 1910 they are on the march again, demanding the right to elect the government that suits their interests."

Lombardo Toledano cited as evidence of the people's awakening the widespread activity of women in his campaign despite the fact that they are denied the vote, as well as the important role of the youth. He predicted that he would receive the majority of the votes on July 6. However, he warned that large-scale fraud, organized by the government and the official party, is already under way in an effort to steal the election. Fabulous sums are also being spent by the government, a fact which Lombardo Toledano asserted was objective proof that the candidate Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, was the weakest of all.



TOLEDANO

Communist Tops Poll in French Election

PARIS, France.—A Communist candidate topped the voting yesterday's by-election here for the National Assembly.

Caston Auguste, the Communist candidate, received 53,729 of the 257,879 votes cast, compared with 53,202 votes for Jean Legat, a right-of-center candidate sponsored by the Radical Socialists.

Although Auguste scored a narrow victory, he did not win the necessary majority and a runoff will be held July 6.

Both the Socialist and the Catholic Popular Republican candidates ran far behind in yesterday's balloting.

RAPS UNION NAME

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—In a lawsuit the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards charged the AFL Marine Cooks & Stewards with trying to mislead maritime workers by the similarity of union names.

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\$\$\$ Write Their Platform

John Foster Dulles, whose International Nickel Corp. collaborated with the Nazis, has been profiting on wars for a generation and will draft the GOP war platform.

By ART SHIELDS

A CYNICAL munitions magnate named John Foster Dulles is drafting the Republican Party war platform that Gen. Eisenhower or Sen. Taft or some one else will run on next month.

Dulles, who has been profiting on wars for a generation, was given the platform-writing job by an agreement between Eisenhower and Taft.

Dulles is a member of the executive committee of the International Nickel Corp. that furnished the nickel for every gun used in Korea and that profits from atomic war scares through its big uranium mining interests.

He is also general counsel and leading policy maker of this \$388,000,000 outfit that has a monopoly of all the nickel in the capitalist world and controls much uranium and other war minerals.

The choice of such a war profiteer as a foreign policy platform writer is typical of the corruption of ruling class politics today.

Gen. Eisenhower's platform-writer wants to commit the United States to an atom bomb war policy that will further enrich International Nickel, which netted more than \$110,000,000—after taxes—since the Korean war began.

Dulles publicly stated this month that he wanted the Government to prepare to "strike" a "surprise blow" at the vital centers of the Soviet Union in Siberia and elsewhere. He said the Government should strike this "surprise" blow at a time of its own choosing.

"I GO ALONG WITH DULLES," SAID "IKE" IN DETROIT

Such a sneak atomic attack would invite terrible retaliation. Nevertheless Gen. Eisenhower applauded the Dulles massacre plan. "Generally speaking I will go along with Mr. Dulles' presentation of the case," the five-star general told a press conference before attending Sunday church services in Detroit.

Dulles has been promoting war and fascism for profit since he helped plan the blockade of Soviet Russia in 1919 as a member of the Allies Supreme Economic Council.

One of Dulles' dirtiest deals was with the Nazis in 1937. It permitted the Nazis to stockpile Dulles' nickel that was later shot back into Eisenhower's troops.

The Dulles deal was with the I.G. Farben chemical and metal trust. This was the Nazis' biggest munitions outfit. It made the murder gas for Hitler's death camps where 6,000,000 Jews later perished. And it owned a big chunk of the German steel industry that needed nickel badly for the German war machine.

HELPED NAZIS STOCKPILE NICKEL FOR COMING WAR

The nickel-hungry Nazis turned to Dulles' International Nickel for help. And the files of the U.S. Government's anti-trust suit against the nickel combine in the Foley Square court in 1946-1948 tell how the nickel magnates answered the Nazis' appeal.

The Nazi-Nickel agreement, as summarized in the Government's complaint: "... permitted I.G. (Farben) to stockpile stated amounts of nickel and nickel-bearing materials." Dulles-Farben agreement of 1937 also required International Nickel:

"... to cooperate with the German authorities (that is the Hitler Govern-



GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

ment) in developing the uses of nickel."

This was plain language. It meant that Eisenhower's present platform writer and other directors of International Nickel were accused of Nazi collaboration on the very highest level.

How many American boys in Candidate Eisenhower's armies were pierced with Farben's nickel steel bullets can only be guessed.

The man who furnished this nickel to the Nazis has been chumming with Gen. Eisenhower lately. Eisenhower told reporters that he has had many good get-togethers with Dulles in recent weeks.

The platform-writer and the five-star candidate started their climbs up the success ladder at the very same time. Dulles joined the biggest Wall Street law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell in 1911 while Eisenhower was registering at West Point.

BECAME WALL STREET'S LIAISON MAN IN EUROPE

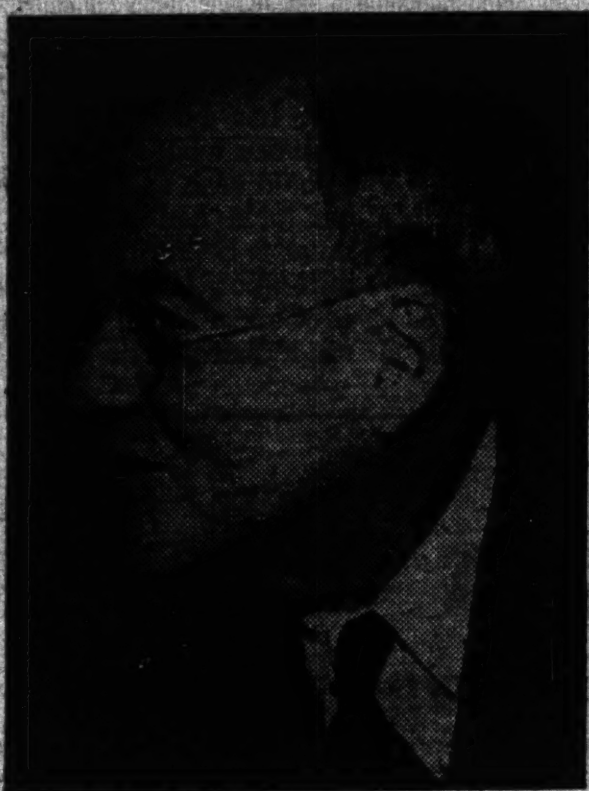
The platform-writer climbed faster than the future general at first. Dulles' uncle, Robert Lansing, was President Wilson's Secretary of State in the first World War. And Uncle put his nephew on the Allies Supreme Economic Council in Paris when the United States and Churchill's England and Poincare's France were invading Soviet Russia in 1919.

Dulles speaks French fluently. And in Paris he made social and political connections with the strutting anti-Soviet militarists of Europe and the gentlemen of the banks and the bourses.

With these connections Dulles established himself as the chief liaison man between Wall Street and the budding fascists of Italy, Poland, Hungary and Berlin.

Banker Dulles gave Wall Street the OK to finance the fascists who were busting the trade unions and jailing the Communist leaders and preparing for wars against the Soviet Union.

He became Wall Street's political inspector general in Europe. If a fascist regime smashed enough unions and jailed enough Communists and gave Wall Street a big enough cut of its profits Dulles would recommend American financial aid.



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

Thus he saved the Pilsudski Polish regime with hard American cash after the anti-Semitic dictator let him reorganize his finances in 1926 and 1927.

He helped the Hungarian fascists and some lesser European dictators as well. But his biggest deals were with the Nazi industrialists of Germany.

Dulles furnished some of the money for German rearming through the Schroder bank with which he is connected. This is an Anglo-American-German bank that Time Magazine in 1939 called "an economic booster for the Rome-Berlin Axis."

The Schroder banks of Cologne, London and New York were Hitler's friends in need from the beginning. The Schroders established themselves in New York in 1923 with the help of Rockefeller money. And the Dulles law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell has been its general counsel since with a partner of Dulles always on its board of directors.

Dulles' bank helped to finance the German Steel and Electrical trusts that were paying the Nazis' printers' bills and buying their guns in the late 1920's. And when Hitler came to power in 1933 Dulles packed his bag for Berlin.

Eisenhower, meanwhile, was only a major. And his only combat experience up to that time was against the 20,000 bonus marchers in Washington in 1932. Newspaper readers will remember the picture of "Ike" against a background of tear gas that choked the nostrils of the men who had fought in Flanders. Other gas bombs killed a veterans' baby later that day.

SAVED HITLER BILLION DOLLARS IN DEBT DEAL

Dulles was a big shot, however. And he went to Berlin in 1933 as the financial plenipotentiary of the big New York banks to settle the German debt in Hitler's favor. Dulles recommended most generous terms, which the Wall Street bankers accepted. They forgave the Nazis a total debt of about one billion dollars. This gave the Nazis immense credit standing and speeded up the rearming of Germany for the coming assault on Poland, Holland, Belgium, France, Britain and the Soviet Union.



SEN. ROBERT A. TAFT

Dulles was making his first nickel deal with I. G. Farben in the same year of 1933. The deal divided up the markets of the world between the cartellists and gave the Nazis a quota of International Nickel's Canadian production. The nickel stockpiling deal followed four years later.

Dulles was serving the fascists on many other fronts in the 1930's and early 1940's. He represented Franco's Bank of Spain in a suit against the U. S. government. He defended the fascist Vichy government of France in a suit brought by the Belgian Government of Exile to recover a quarter of a billion dollars of looted gold. And he filed the incorporation papers for the fascist America First Committee in the U. S.

Dulles and his wife also gave money to this fascist American outfit that was working with Nazi Bundists and American anti-Semites like Joe McWilliams.

LEHMAN DENOUNCED DULLES' FASCIST CAMPAIGN

Dulles' own anti-Semitism was so obvious when he ran for the Senate some years later that former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York denounced his campaign as "fascist."

Fascism isn't only made in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. Its biggest paymasters today have their offices in New York and Washington and other financial and political capitals in the U. S.

And the chief liaison man of the fascist-minded, pro-war bankers and industrialists with government today is Eisenhower's friend, John Foster Dulles, who alternately advises President Truman and his Republican opponents.

Dulles isn't a gutter fascist like the hoodlums, who went on trial in Washington in 1944. He is a highly respectable figure. He is a leader of the Federal Council of Churches and is the chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, with its hundred and fifty million dollars of oil stocks for sweet charity's sake. But under his shiny top hat is the brain of the munition magnate and banker who helped Hitler. That is the man who is doing the foreign policy thinking for both Eisenhower and Taft.

The face of the candidate may be the face of the general or the Ohio Senator. But the voice will be the voice of John Foster Dulles, the booster for Hitler's Third Reich in the past and for the atom bomb "American Century" today.

World of Labor

Putting the Anti-Labor Threat in Terms of Cash

By GEORGE MORRIS

AMONG THE OMINOUS, but as yet hardly-noticed recent events, was an award handed down by a Pennsylvania professor in the wage arbitration proceedings in the contract of the Bates Manufacturing Co., Maine, a textile firm employing 7,000 workers. He ordered a cut of 7.7 cents an hour on the \$1.40 an hour the company's workers average. He also ordered the elimination of the escalator clause in the company's contract which provides for wage adjustments in accordance with the government's cost-of-living index. The latter factor cuts immediately another cent in wages because the BLS index just issued shows a rise sufficient to give those workers an additional panny an hour. It is hardly necessary here for us to repeat what we have often said of the wage policy of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, or of its rival UTW-AFL. Few unions even led by rightwingers would today risk the wage standards of their workers to a clause that leaves a wage reopener to an arbitrator.

This arbitrator, William E. Simkin, said, "The dominant consideration for awarding a reduction was the demonstrated necessity of some wage adjustment in order for the company to become competitive and relieve the employment situation."

AS THIS IS WRITTEN, the alarmed leaders of the TWUA are calling an emergency conference in Boston of all cotton-rayon locals because they are well aware that Simkin set the pattern for similar proceedings now

under way affecting all northern cotton-rayon workers. It is a question what the leaders can do now, after they committed themselves to be bound by the decision. Unless, of course, they begin a drastic shift in policy and fight. And there is more than one way to skin a cat, if you follow a fighting policy, even within the limits set by the union's current contract that has to run another year.

But most important is the implication in this decision for the labor movement as a whole. Business Week recently ran an editorial that indicated to employers that a new "tomorrow" is at hand.

"At long last there seems to be starting some serious thinking about what will surely be a source of tomorrow's big labor problem. Tomorrow will arrive for each industry when recessive pressures, already felt throughout the economy, become strong enough to make it imperative that an industry cut labor costs. That tomorrow is already here in textiles."

The McCraw-Hill magazine goes on to say that "negotiating down will be a brand-new experience for which they (labor leaders and management) are little prepared."

THE BATES ARBITRATION FORMULA is an example of what Business Week means when it says "Tomorrow is already here in textiles."

If the employers don't get enough business, or if their competitors do better, or if they are up against employers of colonial-like slave workers of industries abroad, then there is reason enough to cut wages—even the wages of such sub-standard workers as those of Bates Manufacturing.

The question now is whether a labor movement that has been quite complacent in recent years will now see what's at stake when the threat is put in terms of cold cash as it is in the Bates case. In recent months we have had evidence that much of the labor movement is beginning to see a relationship between existing anti-labor laws, notably Taft-Hartley, the Smith and McCarran Acts, the threats of new laws like a ban on industry-wide bargaining and the new Smith Bill,

and labor's fight to maintain wage negotiations in an "upward" direction. But all we can say is that we have seen only a beginning of that realization. In a practical sense, the labor movement has done little to show a united front against the big business perspective for the new "tomorrow."

THIS BRINGS TO MIND the recent offer of the United Mine Workers of a \$10,000,000 bank account from which the steel workers are invited to draw all they need to win their fight against the steel trust. Lewis threw the weight of his strong union on the side of the steel workers. But in doing so he stressed that the issue is the determination of the employers to use the Taft-Hartley Law to smash the steel strike and that the workers should be equally determined to defeat their plan.

The Mine Workers are therefore staking their money, so to speak, on a stiffening of labor's fight against the current offensive of big business. As Lewis expressed it in his wire to Philip Murray, if this attack of big business through use of the Taft-Hartley Law succeeds "it would be equivalent to the creation of a neo-fascist movement in America of which R. Alphonso Taft, with his jackboots and velvet pants, would be the willing tool and symbol."

Put T-H together with the Smith and McCarran law, and build up the kind of steam for new anti-labor laws and wage cuts that the steel and big business interests in general are trying to work up, and you have the neo-fascist threat that Lewis speaks of. Only he might have put the jackboots and velvet pants on a few other Presidential aspirants, among them Eisenhower who a few days earlier called for the use of the Taft-Hartley Law to break the steel strike.

Instead of depending on so-called political "friends" of labor who are proving themselves so useless these days, the trade unions should come together in a joint movement to put their own full strength against this threat. If the threat is serious enough to worry the mine workers, a strong union, it should certainly be a source of worry to most other unions.

Shop Workers' Letters

The Elections at Chevy Auto Local

DETROIT.

I would like to make a few observations about the recent elections in CIO United Auto Workers Local 282, Chevrolet in Detroit.

First, the slate headed by "Shorty" Howren was re-elected without exception. The main reason this administration (with an anti-Reuther history) swept the election was because they had virtually the unanimous support of the Negro workers, who make up 35 to 45 percent of the local. This support was based on two successful struggles for Negro rights which have taken place over the past 2½ years. The first struggle revolved around the advancement of Negro workers to their rightful position of leadership in the local, with the result that the present executive board consists of six white and five Negro members. The second struggle was a fight to end jimcrow in restaurants surrounding the plant, which developed a fairly high degree of Negro-white unity in the past year.

Despite these important beginnings of an approach to Negro rights, the Howren administration had and still has serious weaknesses, which will require a great deal of attention and struggle if they expect to maintain the continued support of the workers, because the workers are not by a long shot satisfied with the conditions at Chevy Forge. In fact this plant has a reputation of being one of the most miserable of all the auto shops to work in.

The company enforces an unbearable speedup, and the administration has not adopted an attitude of struggle against speedup. Rather, the Howren group is content with a routine approach of "efficient" handling of grievances under the GM five year contract arbitration system which was foisted on the auto workers by Walter Reuther at the same time he tied them to the wage cutting escalator. This arbitration system has been the go-ahead for the most arrogant speedup and intimidation of the Chevy workers since the days of the open shop. The workers are demanding action, and are not getting it.

Howren himself has been one of the loudest advocates of "war work" to "solve" the unemployment question. This tying of union policy to the tail of the bosses war program will negate any effort to fight for the demands of the workers, as the workers are learning daily, and as the Howren group will find out to their chagrin, unless they change their approach.

The Howren group attempted to evade the wage issue, despite considerable rank and file pressure for a 28½ cent raise in tool and die. They opportunistically hid behind the Reuther "do nothing till you hear from me" policy which says you have to wait five years to get a raise.

Even though this group has traditionally been in the anti-Reuther camp, they have not let out a peep against Reuther's attempt to smash his opposition by placing an administration over Ford local 800, the militant center of the opposition based on a program of struggle for peace and for the immediate demands of the auto workers.

The Chevy workers are demanding action. This group, which contains mostly the decent minded, trade union conscious workers, is capable of continuing to exercise leadership only if it begins to tackle these fundamental questions. The struggle for Negro rights needs to be advanced to a higher level by tackling the discrimination by the company in skilled trades and on the hiring lines. Exclusion of Negroes from skilled trades is the main burning issue in the auto shops.

A lesson should be drawn from the defeat of Coburn Walker, opportunistic anti-Reuther President of the Chevy local in Flint, who ran a poor third in his elections, because of a failure to fight on the issues, as contrasted with the Ford progressives who have earned the backing of the rank and file by their militant fight.

Progressives who are members of caucuses led by "middle-of-the-road" anti-Reuther unionists can contribute a great deal to strengthening such groups by insisting on action to unite all sections of the workers, regardless of caucus affiliations, but mainly on

struggle for the needs of the rank and file, who in the main are not concerned with caucuses and caucus politics.

GM WORKER.



What Rail Workers Are Up Against

Pittsburgh.

Editor, Workers Correspondence:

Up until the present time the railroad workers have made few attempts to express the growing pinch felt by them in the form of high prices, high taxes, and so forth.

At the present time the rail workers are very disturbed because of the escalator clause which reduced their wages 1c an hour because the cost of living supposedly declined. The battle cry was "Everyone is striking for an 18c to 25c an hour increase and here we get a cut in our wages."

It is very ironical to say the least. This situation was predicted by progressives several years ago in explaining the philosophy behind the escalator type of contract. Now the workers see this type of contract for just what it is. Of course the answer is we want a higher wage rate, and this is a very common feeling.

As if this situation alone was not enough, add to this the tremendous retirement tax of 6¼ percent paid by railworkers. This alone can reduce a man's pay by \$18.75 every month. \$18.75 may not seem like a huge sum of money, but add to this union dues, hospitalization, and a few other small items such as income tax which takes an average of \$40 per month from each man in our department, one can understand why the railroad workers are disturbed. A \$300 pay check after taxes and retirement looks more like \$250 a month which is about \$58 a week before paying union dues, hospitalization and other necessary monthly items. \$58 a week for a worker with a family is not enough to maintain a decent standard of living, and this situation is growing worse daily, through the consistent rise in the prices of food, and the other necessities of life. The workers solution is to stop inflation, because they see from experience that every time someone gets a raise the companies raise their prices, even though the companies do not need a price increase to carry on production. Maybe the workers have something!

A Pittsburgh Railroad Worker.



But the Worker Can't Duck Taxes

EDDYSTONE, PA.

Editor, The Worker:

Did you ever hear of a worker manipulating his wages so that he would be able to pay less income taxes which already are eating deeply into his take-home pay?

Of course not. But when you are as big as the giant Baldwin-Lima-Hamilton Corp., manufacturer of locomotives and heavy industrial equipment, you can get away with it.

The Baldwin Securities Corp., one of the financial arms of B-L-H recently got its stockholders to approve a legal maneuver which reduced the par value of its common stock from 75 cents a share to one cent. This cut the stated capital of the company's common stock from \$1,781,473 to \$23,572. The difference of \$1,757,920 is to be added to "paid-in surplus."

The result is that the company, currently only \$23,572, while the \$1,757,920, recently one of Wall Street's favorite corporations now can legally pay taxes "paid-in surplus" is tax free.

This is how our 100 percent patriotic corporations respond to the government's plea for still greater taxes to finance the nation's giant war-machine.

The big corporations are all for war and armaments. But they don't want to pay the bill. That burden is to be borne by the workers who now face still greater tax increases.

That's what Wall Street means by "equality of sacrifice."

STEEL WORKER.



Demand Amnesty:

By RICHARD O. BOYER

THERE are eight Americans in prison whose presence there menaces the safety of the American people. They committed no crime—unless advocacy of peace is crime.

They are imprisoned as a part of the plot for war.

The fight for their liberation is a part of the fight for peace.

The men in jail are political prisoners.

They are in jail for their ideas—or for what hired informers claim their ideas are.

The campaign to get Presidential amnesty for these men, and for all those convicted under the thought-control Smith Act, is a campaign to protect the right of all Americans to have ideas and express them.

It is even more than that. It is part of the fight to save American lives which may be lost if the warmakers, who convicted these men, have their way.

It is true as gravity, as true as that you are reading these words, that the Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act were convicted as part of monopoly's drive for the gargantuan profits of re-armament now and the greater profits it expects from war and world domination.

The Communist leaders were framed into prison because they condemned this conspiracy of the warmakers which risks the safety of the nation for the sake of profit.

They were railroaded into cells for five-year prison terms because they exposed the real reason for the invasion of Korea and demanded the return of American boys now suffering and dying 6000 miles away from their homes.

They were imprisoned because they oppose the rearming of the Nazis and the spending of billions in Europe and Asia for the arming of reactionaries and fascists who may precipitate another and bloodier world war, which might

level American cities and exterminate thousands of women and children.

They were jailed because they work for the principles of scientific socialism, for a system which they believe will eliminate war and poverty, racist discrimination and exploitation, and build in its place a beautiful, peaceful world based on the welfare of all instead of the profits of the few.

All history shows that progress ceases when men and women are jailed for their ideas.

But when they are imprisoned for ideas of peace; when they are jailed because they struggle for world peace, war comes nearer and safety of the country and its people is gravely menaced.

You work for yourself, you work for your children, you work for life instead of death, when you work for the Presidential amnesty of all those convicted under the thought-control Smith Act.

Some six American Presidents have granted amnesty.

Amnesty, in a legal sense, erases the alleged offense, wipes out the conviction, liberates those imprisoned, restores the civil rights of those who, it is admittedly by the act, have been wrongfully accused.

Almost always amnesty is granted, not alone to eliminate the sufferings of those wrongfully imprisoned, but as an act in the public interest.

Amnesty has usually been taken as a move for the welfare of the whole people by erasing convictions which have threatened the whole people.

This was the case with Jefferson when he gave amnesty to all those political prisoners, whose cases were so similar to those convicted under the Smith Act, who had been convicted under the Alien and Sedition Acts. Then, as now, those convicted had been imprisoned under a war hysteria, fomented by reactionaries intent on war with revolutionary France. Then as now, the convictions meant an end to all ideas, to freedom of thought and freedom of expression, to freedom of the

Eight Railroaded for Seeking Peace! Wipe Out Shame of Their Conviction!

press and freedom of assembly. Then, as now, the fundamental interests of the nation and its people required the liberation of those convicted.

President Harding more than a hundred years later gave amnesty to Eugene Debs, the Socialist leader, whose case also greatly resembles that of those convicted under the thought-control Smith Act. As they have been imprisoned for opposition to World War III so Debs was imprisoned for opposition to World War I. As Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, is now, incarcerated in the Atlanta penitentiary because of his struggle for world peace so was Eugene Dennis held in the same prison because of his fight for peace until President Harding gave him amnesty in the public interest.

In between these two presidents, Jefferson and Harding, Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Wilson and Coolidge, have issued amnesties which attempted to right wrongs whose continuance would imperil the welfare of the nation.

But amnesty has always been granted in response to the demands of a mass movement. Amnesty, in a very real sense, comes in the last analysis from the people. It comes from thousands joining together to undo a great wrong to individuals in the first place, but more important, to undo a wrong which threatens the safety of the country. The Smith Act convictions not only tend to stifle ideas and gag Americans but are a grave step towards a needless world war.

A characteristic of amnesty movements is that they join people and personalities who regard the case in which they ask for amnesty in many different ways.

Some act primarily out of humanitarian motives, out of concern for the wives and children of those convicted.

Others act, not primarily because they are against the law under which the accused were convicted, but because they believe the accused did not get a fair trial on the charge against them.

For example in the Dennis case, in which the 11 top leaders of the Com-

munist Party were convicted, even the government virtually concedes that the jury which tried the Communist leaders was rigged against them. (See the story on rigged juries.)

Moreover the Communist leaders were largely convicted on the purchased testimony of the stool-pigeon, Louis Budenz. His story of so-called Aesopian language, that when Communist say peace that they really mean war and that they always mean the opposite of what they say, was completely riddled on cross-examination in the present Smith Act trial at Foley Square.

Still others act for amnesty in the conviction that the law under which the accused were convicted is inimical to the welfare of the people and thousands are joining the amnesty movement to free the Smith Act victims in that belief.

The writer is asking President Truman for amnesty for the Smith Act victims for all of these reasons and one more. I know the men convicted and I knew that nowhere in the United States and that nowhere in American history can one find better patriots than these fighters for world peace and the welfare of the American people. There have been no better men anywhere anytime than Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, John G. Cates, John Williamson, Gus Hall, Carl Winter, Irving Potash, Jack Stachel, Robert Thompson and Gil Green.

Write President Harry Truman, White House, Washington, D. C., demanding their amnesty.

In doing so you act for peace.

In writing you act for the safety and welfare of the American people. You act to restore the right of free speech and free assembly. You act to protect the right of Americans to read and write books and the right of Americans to fight for peace and join any political party of their choice.

In writing to President Truman and demanding amnesty for those convicted under the Smith Act you perform the most patriotic act available to Americans now.



Rigged Juries Try Smith Act Victims

IT IS doubtful if a workingman or woman, a union member, a Negro, a Puerto Rican or a member of a working class political party can get a fair trial in the federal courts of the Southern District of New York.

This is because juries are rigged against the working class, against union members, the Negro and the Puerto Rican peoples, through packing them with the wealthy and the hangers-on, of the wealthy.

What kind of a deal could a worker on strike get from a jury composed of owners, executives and their straw bosses? Yet workers are virtually excluded from the federal jury system in the Southern District of New York although 1,160,000 or 50 percent of those eligible for federal jury service in the district, work with their hands for a living.

What kind of justice can a Negro expect from a jury system that is almost lily-white, virtually excluding all Negroes save for the few admitted on a "token" basis. Yet approximately 313,000, or 13 percent of those eligible for jury duty in the district, are Negroes.

Until January, 1949, virtually all federal jurors in the Southern District were selected from directories of the wealthy and from those living in high rent or exclusive residential districts. The names

of prospective jurors were gained from the Social Register, Who's Who, Directory of Directors and other lists heavily weighed with Big Business tycoons.

While only 15 percent of the males eligible for jury service are executives, owners and managers, 44 percent of those selected for jury service from 1947 to 1948 were of this class. Although manual workers constitute 50 percent of those eligible, only 7 percent chosen for jury service were workers.

During the same period, of the 22,135 notices for jury service sent out, 91.6 percent went to 10 high rent assembly districts while not a single notice went to Harlem, the Negro community, or the low-rent areas of the East Side and the Bronx.

"RANDOM SYSTEM"—THE SAME JURIES

After January, 1949, this system, the so-called Knox system, was changed in favor of "a random system" of sending out notices, but the results and the juries remained the same. This was accomplished through permitting jury clerks to eliminate working people, Negroes and Puerto Ricans because of appearance, their alleged inability to spell, their manner or intelligence.

The Federal government tacitly admitted that the Knox jury system was rigged in favor of the wealthy as charged by the defense in the Dennis case.

During the present Smith Act trial at

Foley Square, where 16 men and women, working-class leaders and Communists, are faced with prison because of their political beliefs, the government declared it had changed the method of selecting jurors in the 1949 Smith Act trial which convicted the 11 top Communist leaders.

INADVERTENT ADMISSION

The U. S. Attorney's office has now stopped defending the so-called Knox system. It admitted its unfairness by changing it, but kept its results by permitting clerks to reject any they wished on arbitrary grounds. This admission has proved beyond doubt that the Communist working-class leaders did not get a fair trial in the 1949 Smith Act cases from the rigged jury that judged them.

The Supreme Court ducked this issue of a rigged jury over the protest of Justice Black, who said it should have been reviewed.

"The record," wrote Justice Black in his dissent, "shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross-section of the community."

The present so-called "random system" of selecting federal jurors in the Southern District was adequately, if inadvertently, exposed by William J. Borman, jury clerk, in the present thought-control trial at Foley Square. Confronted with questionnaires marked

"RA" or "RM" Borman admitted this "meant that the conversation or the manner of the juror led either Mr. Doyle or myself to reject him." He told of many rejections, some of them for such things as spelling mechanic with a final "k" instead of a "c" or spelling operator with an "e" before the final "r." It was clear from his description of his screening that the new system, in the words of the defense, "discriminate on an unlawful basis against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and manual workers."

A fair jury system concerns you and all Americans. The best way to fight for it is to fight for the Smith Act victims being railroaded to prison under it because of their fight for world peace and because of their political beliefs. Their indictment was obtained by the powerful forces favoring war. Their conviction under this framed-up jury system will strengthen those Wall Street forces profiting from war, and will mean a long step toward a world conflict which can only bring disaster to the American people.

Write to the Attorney General, Washington, protesting this Smith Act trial under a rigged jury system. Contribute to the expenses of the defense, which are some \$5,000 per week, by sending a donation, large or small, to the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York 13, N. Y., Room 604.

What They're Saying About the Smith Bill

"Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are now moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency. The most shackling restraints against labor proposed during the current wave of hysteria sweeping Congress are contained in HR 7647, recently introduced in the House by Congressman Smith (D) of Virginia. . . . The very existence of our unions and of free collective bargaining are definitely at stake in this fight."

—National CIO, in a letter to all affiliates asking fight against Smith bill.

"This bill is designed, first, to break strikes, and, second, to break unions—by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators. . . . This bill threatens the existence of our American democratic system."

—President Joseph Curran of National Maritime Union (CIO) testifying before House Armed Services Committee.

"In all my years as president of the AFL, I have seldom seen a more shocking proposal than that contained in the Smith Bill. It robs labor of its greatest economic weapon—the strike. . . . Totalitarianism at its worst could do no more to usurp individual rights, both civil and property, than does this proposal issued presumably as a means of preserving democracy and constitutional liberties."

—AFL President William Green.

"The Smith union-seizure bill confronts the labor movement with the most menacing piece of legislation yet to come before Congress. This fascist-like measure would carry on where the Taft-Hartley law ends. At the end of the 80-day T-H injunction, the government would place both company and union in 'receivership.' This would be a phony receivership where the company is concerned because the flow of private profits would continue uninterrupted. But for the union 'receivership' would be the real thing: wage increases would be barred and the government would run the union."

"All this is proposed under the excuse that our country faces a 'national emergency'—the false slogan behind which war preparations, union-busting, wage freeze, record-breaking profits and suppression of the Bill of Rights are being carried on. . . ."

"The Dixiecrat Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, author of the new measure, not only was sponsor of the Smith-Connally act, forerunner of the Taft-Hartley law. He is also the author of the infamous Smith thought-control act of 1940—under which the 11 Communist Party leaders were sentenced to imprisonment and many others have been placed on trial. Here we have dramatic and ominous evidence that every attack upon the rights of Communists is a stepping-stone to attacks upon the labor movement."

"The Smith union-seizure bill is the most dangerous step in the process of attempting to legislate fascism upon the country. Labor should meet this sinister challenge vigorously and without delay."

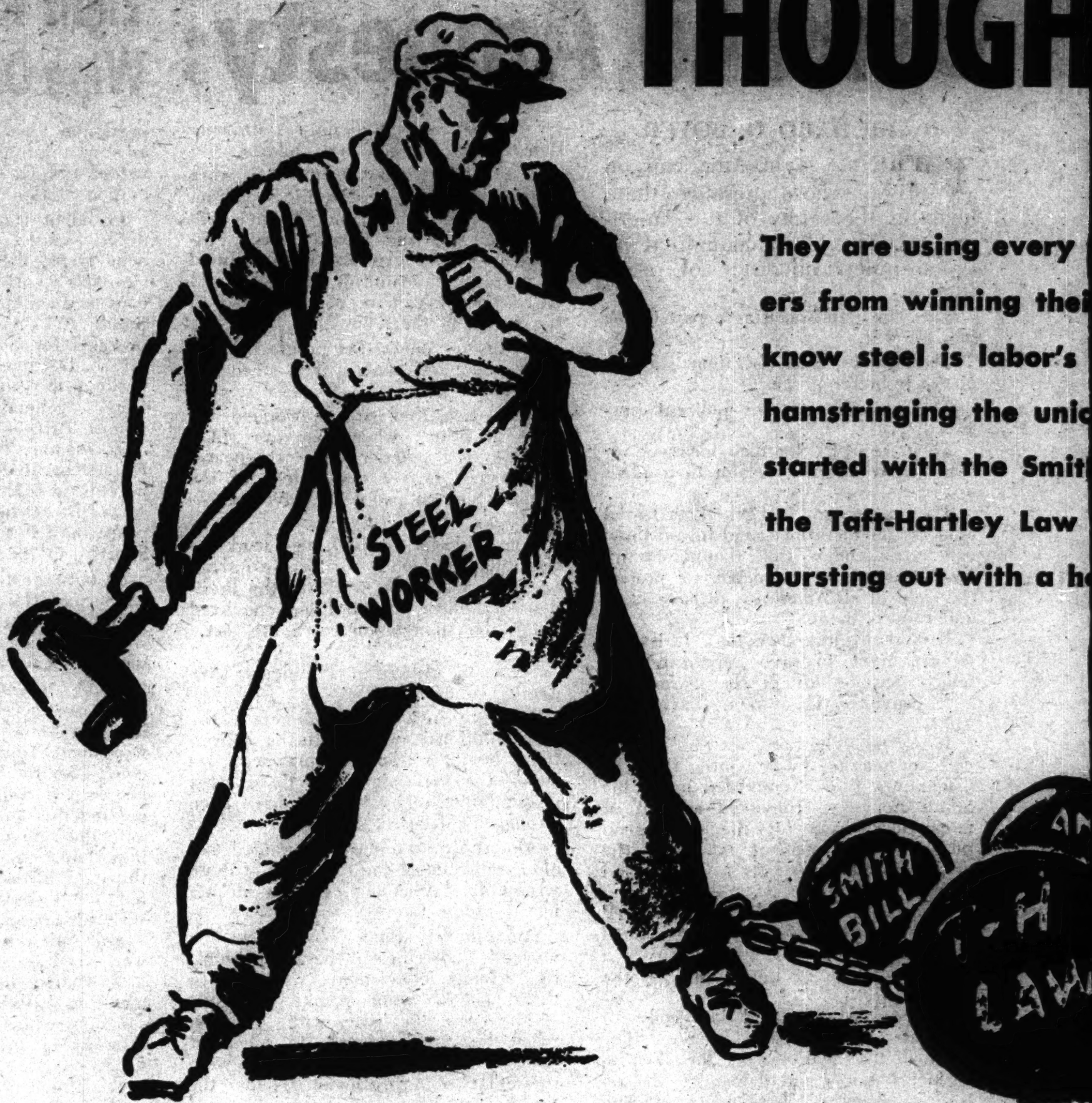
—National Committee, Communist Party.

Allan Haywood and Nathan Cowan in joint letter to all CIO affiliates asked for fight against Smith Act. "Under the guise of protecting national defense, reactionaries in Congress are now moving to impose a permanent injunction against unions during periods of national emergency. The most shackling restraints against labor proposed during the current wave of hysteria sweeping Congress are contained in HR 7647, recently introduced in the House by Congressman Smith (D) of Virginia. . . . The very existence of our unions and of free collective bargaining are definitely at stake in this fight."

Joseph Curran told House Armed Services Committee: "This bill is designed, first, to break strikes, and, second, to break unions—by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators. . . . This bill threatens the existence of our American democratic system."

Green said if bill were passed "there would be absolutely no motive for the employer to attempt a bona fide settlement, so that in the end the union would have no alternative but to come crawling on its knees for whatever crumbs the employer might wish to throw."

"If this is justice, and if this is democracy, then what is it that we are striving so hard to defend against?"



They are using every ers from winning the know steel is labor's hamstringing the union started with the Smith the Taft-Hartley Law bursting out with a h

"The companies should know by now that we're the ones who make the steel and they can't do it with push-buttons. The only push-button that will work now is a contract."

Speaking was John Mayerick, president of Local 1014, United Steelworkers, which represents the workers at U. S. Steel Corp.'s mill in Gary, Ind.

The steel mills were down throughout the country. The men who make the nation's steel had stopped making it.

In Washington and in the skyscraper office buildings on the tip of lower Manhattan—where big business works out its profits strategy—the beginning of the biggest steel strike in U. S. history was the signal for a speedup in industry's push-button war against working men and women.

Open enemies of labor and pretended "friends of labor" alike, using the pretext of a "national emergency," rushed onto the floor of Congress with proposals that would ban strikes and wage increases. At the head of the pack was a notorious union-hating Dixiecrat from Virginia.

He was Rep. Howard W. Smith, always present and voting when a union-busting bill was up for action. This time Smith had a proposal of his own. Union spokesmen quickly called it by far the most dangerous anti-union bill ever to come before Congress.

It was the answer to a boss's dream.

Entitled HR 7647, the bill goes the Taft-Hartley Act one better and bans strikes indefinitely. Under its provisions workers can be forced to accept wage cuts and speedup—or face jails and huge fines for contempt of court.

It's the strike in the big, important steel industry which gave the companies and their Congressmen the cue for the Smith Bill. But that bill isn't the only gimmick they've cooked up to prevent the steel union from bargaining and winning their demands. First there was the "seizure" of the steel mills by President Truman. The companies and newspapers let out mighty howls at this, as if the mills and their profits weren't still the property of the companies. But the fact is that "seizure" added up to a stall—a stall aimed at preventing the steelworker from using their right to strike, because the workers were not supposed to strike while the government "ran" the mills. And then there's been the added threat to use a Taft-Hartley Law injunction to break the strike.

These anti-labor gimmicks are being tried out on steel. But if they work—for the boss—they'll be used against every union there is—AFL, CIO, independent.

And the worst of these is the new Smith Bill.

Here's how it works. Say a union, having exhausted all other means of collective bargaining, plans to strike or actually calls its member out on strike. Invoking the handy "national emergency" angle, the President can declare that the strike "imperils the national defense" and obtain a Taft-Hartley injunction banning strike action for 80 days.

After the injunction is granted, the President appoints a board to inquire into the issues. Unlike the Wage Stabilization Board, which recommended a 23-cent-an-hour package increase for the steel workers, the Smith bill board is barred from making any recommendations. After the injunction runs out, the court appoints receivers to take over the companies and the union. The receivers have complete power to do anything they please with the union treasury, its headquarters, any of its assets.

They can totally paralyze the functioning of the union.

If after 80 or 60 days more no agreement has been reached, court-appointed "masters in chancery" (administrators) take over. The masters can recommend any changes they please—including wage cuts, speedup and layoffs—and the courts will enforce them.

What happens to the bosses in the meanwhile? THEY GO ON COLLECTING PROFITS AS USUAL. If adopted by Congress, the Smith bill—or one of its



T CONTROL TO UNION CONTROL

trick in the book to stop the steelwork-
r long overdue demands because they
front line today. But the pattern for
ns was worked out long before. It
Act against Communists, ranged to
and Smith Bill against labor and is now
ost of union-gutting schemes.



many counterparts introduced during the steel strike hysteria on Capitol Hill—will punish strikers as criminals, just as the Smith Act of 1940 has made it a crime to think, speak and read books.

Behind the wealthy congressman's proposal are the strategists of Big Business' cold war against the American people. That strategy has been outlined in the series of five published "Reports on Communism" circulated by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce among its own employer-members. Since 1946 these reports have called the turn on actions taken by the Truman administration. These actions have served to blot out basic American freedoms and silence opposition to its disastrous policy of spending billions for war while driving down the living standards of the American people.

• In 1946 the Chamber of Commerce proposed a loyalty purge of all government workers. This was carried out a year later in President Truman's loyalty order.

• In January, 1947 the Chamber of Commerce proposed that the Justice Department compile "a certified list of Communist-controlled front organizations." The attorney-general obliged with a master blacklist, incorporated into the McCarran Act under which the Justice Department is now setting up concentration camps in five states for "subversives."

• In 1947 another Chamber of Commerce report proposed that Congress "modify the Wagner Act so that employers can work more effectively in opposing Communists within the labor movement." In June, 1947, Congress passed the Taft-Hartley law.

• By 1948, Big Business was calling for "community action" to bar alleged Communists from teaching, radio, libraries, social work, etc. Thought control became the official law of the land as 11 Communist party leaders were indicted under Rep. Smith's thought con-

trol act and later convicted and sentenced to five years in prison. Their crime? TEACHING AND ADVOCATING the desirability of the forcible overthrow of the government.

In 1952, the Smith Act was reaching into all parts of the U. S., into union offices as well as newspaper offices and Communist Party headquarters. In Hawaii, Regional Director Jack Hall of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was arrested while he was negotiating a contract for sugar workers. He and six others in Hawaii were named in Smith Act indictments; 17 more were arrested in New York; six in Baltimore, 15 in California; and six in Pittsburgh.

UNIONBUSTING ON THEIR MINDS

The outlines of the industrialists' plot against the working people of America were growing more distinct. The 1952 Chamber of Commerce report boldly attacked not only Communists, but "fellow-travelers" and "dupes" and "those who engage in pro-Communist activities," such as the CIO's stated opposition to the Smith thought control act.

It proposed that in every industry there be a "collective bargaining clause which permits the discharge of any worker who is a Communist or who continues to engage in pro-Communist activities."

"Pro-Communist activities" like fighting for higher wages, or wondering out loud why your tax money can't build houses and public schools instead of atom-bombs, or campaigning for jobs for Negro men and women—or simply belonging to a union.

The Chamber of Commerce specified that its proposal should apply to workers "in any plant large enough to have a union."

UNIONBUSTING, pure and simple, is on the mind of Congressman Smith and his industrialist friends.

Plans for the latest attack on labor were mapped at a secret meeting April 15 in an expensive Washington hotel. Under joint sponsorship of the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, 150 of the country's top industrialists met to figure out how to convert the gangup on the steel workers into a gangup on ALL labor.

WAGE CUTS COMING UP?

No reporters were allowed into the closed meeting. But the tipoff that industry was planning an all-out fight with unions in preparation for a drive to cut wages came in the June 7 issue of "Business Week," mouthpiece for American Big Business.

Reporting on the flood of anti-strike bill pending in Congress, the magazine said bluntly:

"At long last there seems to be starting some serious thinking about what will surely be the source of tomorrow's big labor problems. Tomorrow will arrive for each industry when recessive pressures, already felt throughout the economy, become strong enough to make it imperative that an industry cut labor costs."

The magazine gleefully speculated on whether the CIO could survive a wage-slashing period. "Contracts providing less instead of more will also be a brand-new experience for millions of union members," it said.

The nearly 15 million organized workers in the U. S. stand as a powerful obstacle to the conspiracy of Big Business. United and marching together, America's union men and women, Negro and white, can determine the future of this country. United, they can make the U. S. a land of prosperity and banish war and depression.

Divided and disorganized, they can be driven into forced labor and devastating wars.

The Smith bill and its counterparts are aimed directly at destroying working people's first line of defense—their unions. YOU CAN STOP IT.

GET THE WORKERS IN YOUR SHOP TO JOIN IN DEMANDING DEFEAT OF THE SMITH BILL.
DEMAND REPEAL OF THE SMITH ACT, McCARRAN AND TAFT-HARTLEY LAW.
SUPPORT THE STEEL STRIKERS.
UNITY IS YOUR STRONGEST WEAPON. USE IT.

What Labor Said About the Smith Act

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH is our most cherished heritage; its exercise down through the years has brought progress and happiness to our nation. Yet year after year we have seen a retreat on the civil liberties front. Reactionaries in both political parties must share the blame for this retreat. During the past year the trend has been accelerated. Today the twin brothers of 'fear' and 'smear' run rampant in the land. . . . The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communist leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

—Resolution adopted unanimously at national CIO convention, Nov. 5-9, 1951.

"Lately the bosses are even saying in so many words that the union which fights to break the wage freeze so working people can escape the trap of inflation is playing footsie with the 'reds.' Sounds crazy, doesn't it, but you might get into trouble, maybe under the Smith Act, one of these days, for advocating an end to frozen wages."

—Pres. Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL).

"OUR CIVIL rights are insidiously being impaired, restricted and curbed. A wave of legislation, beginning with the Taft-Hartley Act and the Smith Act and embracing the McCarran Act and similar measures, has created, in effect, a parallel legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the constitution and our traditional body of law. This is a dangerous movement toward fascism, representing a real threat to labor and liberal elements in the community. This reactionary movement is deliberate and being engineered by those who would substitute fascism for democracy even though they seek to create the impression that it is being direct against the Communists."

—Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

"THE LOCKING up of Communists is a 'clear and present danger' to labor. Any violation of the civil liberties of this country by its government, any violation of freedom of speech, of thought, of the press, is a 'clear and present danger' to labor. A genuine labor movement cannot exist unless every union man in it has the right to his beliefs and to express them. It is the sheerest folly for any man to think that the Supreme Court decision will affect Communists only. If you are a member of any organization fighting for better working and living standards, you are a member of a subversive organization in the eyes of the Truman administration. Unless the people in this country act now against the Communists' arrests, every one of us in the labor movement will be shackled, some of us our bodies, all of us our minds."

—Pres. Hugh Bryson of National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

"The Smith Act is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the people. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive."

—Sec.-Treas. Patrick Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.



Ted Tinsley Says...

Watch Out, Finance Capital!

I HAVE DECIDED to throw American finance capital into a state of utter confusion and hysteria, a state more utter than their present state of utter confusion and hysteria.

I got the inspiration from advertising—all sorts. I remember, for instance, a book by Walter P. Chrysler which was advertised by telling the public that Joseph Stalin wouldn't like it. (Neither would anyone else with good taste.)

I recall Con-Edison writing an ad justifying their rate steal on the basis that American Communists didn't like it.

All this advertising is based on a simple principle. (Advertising must be based on simple principles or the advertising executives won't understand it.) The principle is that people shouldn't like what Communists like, and should like what Communists don't like.

This situation encouraged me to call in my special investigator, Arch Farch, to do a job for me. He came at my bidding. "Farch," I said, "I want you to go out among American Communists and make a survey."

Farch shuddered. "If I talk to a Communist," he pointed out, "I might get five years under the Smith Act."

I patted his shoulder. "The stakes are great," I pointed out, "and I have confidence in you."

"What should I do?" he asked, signifying his agreement.

"Find out what they like, what they eat, what they smoke. Everything. I'm thinking of opening a new advertising agency."

Farch spent three months on his survey, and he did a very thorough job. He came back with the following information:

1. Among Communists, it's Chesterfields, three to one! Chesterfields are definitely the most popular

smoke with Marxists. Camels are only slightly behind, but they do not challenge Chesterfields' number one spot.

2. In beers, Pabst Blue Ribbon is the choice of leading Marxists throughout America. Said one well-known Marxist, "I like Pabst's fine dry body and its malty taste. It's a beery beer."

3. As for shopping habits, New York Communists show a definite preference for Macy's. Shop where the Communists shop! Shop in Macy's!

Now Farch is a reliable investigator, and I can guarantee these, and many other findings, which he reached in the course of his researches.

How do Chesterfields, Pabst, and Macy's, intend to handle this information? What if the political left were to make public these facts? Could the American advertising industry survive? Are they capable of thinking up a campaign equally stupid?

Whether the structure of finance capital can survive these facts remains to be seen. All we can do is wait.

'... Example for the world to follow'

Students and faculty of Northwestern University send a peace message to the Olympic Games at Helsinki, Finland, this summer.

By CARL HIRSCH

EVANSTON, ILL.

ON ITS way to Helsinki, Finland, is a 130-page book that carries an expression of the peace hopes of millions of Americans. The book's "authors" are 2,200 students and faculty members at Northwestern University. They have filled it with messages of good will to all of the athletes of many nations who will participate in the 1952 Olympic Games.



JIM COLLIDAY, Northwestern track star, seems a pretty sure entry in the Olympics, the way trials are shaping up.

And they have called on the governments of these nations to act in the spirit of Olympic Games, to settle their differences in friendly and peaceful competition, in fairness and in mutual respect. They have pointed out that this "peaceful sports competition sets an example for the world to follow."

The story of the writing of this book of greetings at Northwestern University is a dramatic example of how broad is the desire for peace.

This is a large university, considered especially "conservative" in its campus atmosphere, its administration.

And yet, few issues on this campus have ever produced the breadth of support, the enthusiastic response and general acceptance which marked the campaign for peace greetings to the Olympics.

Initiated by a student committee, the idea snowballed into a grandiose project. The president of the university, Dr. J. Roscoe Miller, gave it his full backing. The Athletics Department got behind it.

The pages of the greeting book were made available at special booths in Patton Gym and in other university buildings. The Student Governing Board signed unanimously. The university chaplain, the campus athletic stars, faculty members, students of many faiths, political beliefs and national backgrounds joined in adding their greetings.

The book itself will be presented at the Olympics in Helsinki next month by a delegation of 10 graduate students led by Prof. Leon Kranz, head of the N. U. Department of Physical Education.

The individual messages which the students and faculty have penned in the book are the most revealing of all.

"Let's keep the battles on the playing fields" wrote one student. A math prof. expressed the hope that the example of the Olympics "will contribute to world friendship." A language student wrote a message to the Russians in Russian: "How are you, friends?"



Students present Prof. Leon Kranz, head of the Physical Education Department, with the book containing the peace greetings.

An English professor penned the Hebrew peace greeting, "Shalom Aleichem." A student wrote, "May sportsmanship prevail, encouraging world peace." A divinity student from Garrett Biblical Institute expressed this thought, "May the brotherhood and friendly spirit of the Olympics be carried beyond the athletic field into all human relations."

The university's vice-president, J. J. Gerber, wrote: "Sports competition tends to minimize the differences between men and to emphasize the things they hold in common. . . . Out of Olympic rivalry must come mutual respect on the part of all people for one another and a greater appreciation of the common brotherhood of man."

No school in the country takes greater pride in its own athletic achievements. But the prevailing attitude toward the Olympics at Northwestern is that the friendly competition is far more important than the victory.

This was expressed in the message written by Jim Colliday, N. U. Negro track star, who pointed to the Olympics as primarily a symbol of sportsmanship, "win or lose." "The important thing is not winning but competing," he said.

Colliday, a crack 100-meter man, is shaping up as one of the bright lights of

the American Olympic team.

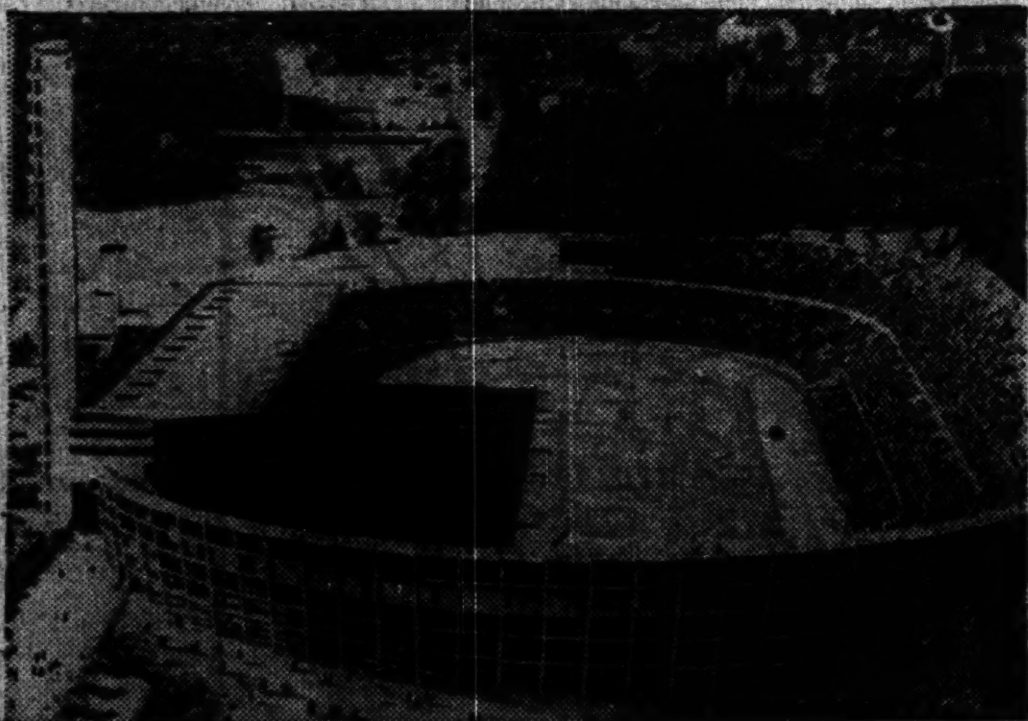
And second to their strong appreciation of the Olympics as a peace demonstration is the interest of the N. U. students and faculty in Colliday. "We're cheering for you, Jim," some of the student have written, and many of the greetings in the book are in fact addressed to Colliday wishing him the best of luck and Godspeed.

The N. U. Olympic peace greeting book is a far cry from the national chauvinism which sports writers and others are trying to develop around the Olympics. Certainly they haven't succeeded in their efforts to make the Olympic Games another battleground in the cold war or in promoting the hysterical slogan, "Beat the Russians at all costs!"

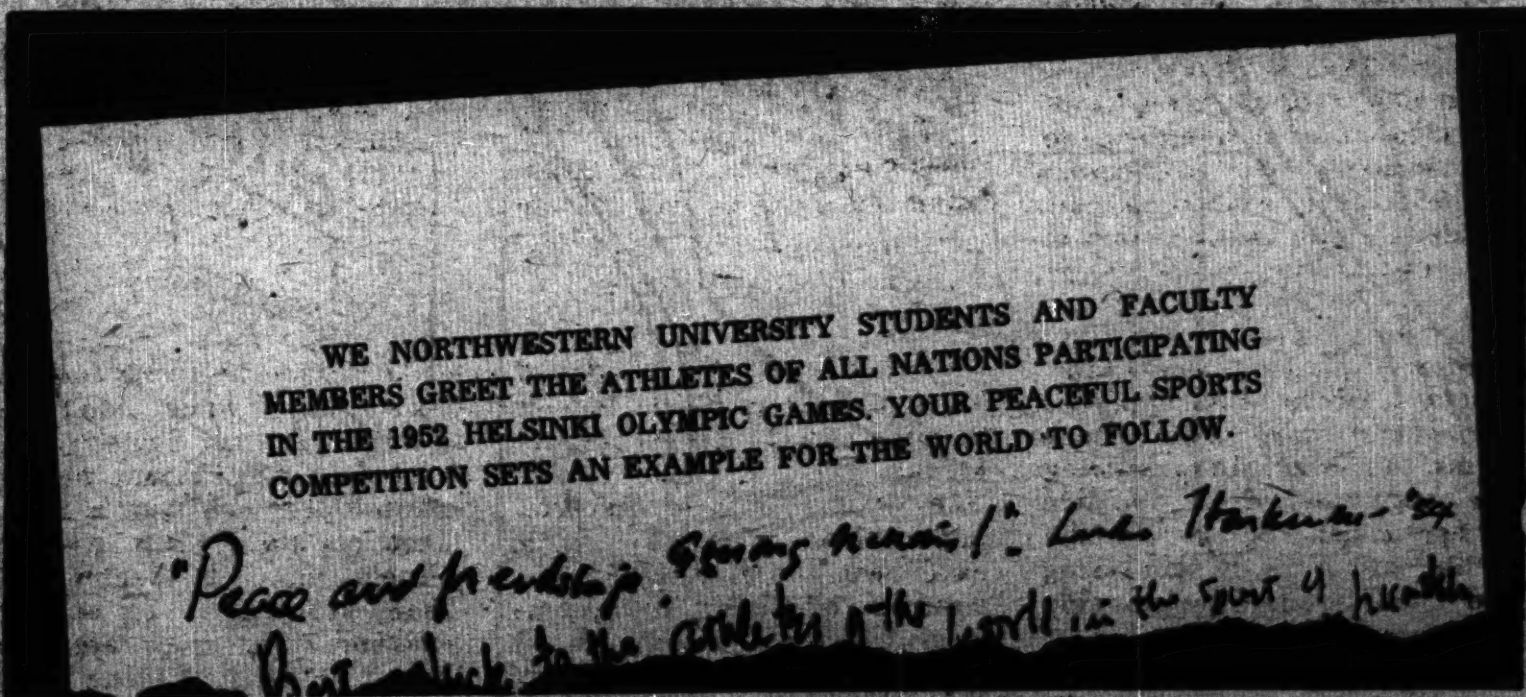
"The idea that there is only one important man in the games—the winner—is a violation of the code of the Olympics," Prof. Kranz pointed out.

And the university's president, Dr. Miller, has put his stress on the Olympics as a source of "international good will and understanding."

One particular greeting was repeated more than any other in the volume of greetings making its way from Evanston to Helsinki—just the word, "Peace!"



A view of the Olympic Stadium at Helsinki.



This heading is on each page of the book sent from Northwestern University.

I. F. Stone's 'Hidden History' Debunks Korea War Myths

THE HIDDEN HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR, by I. F. Stone, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1952, 384 pp. \$5.00.

By JOHN PITTMAN

I. F. Stone's *Hidden History of the Korean War* is a valuable work of polemical journalism in the best bourgeois tradition. If widely circulated among the American people, it could powerfully arm the peace forces in our country and thereby serve the cause of world peace.

The book merits so positive an evaluation, I think, despite limitations of approach and scope which the author set for himself, and despite viewpoints and formulations with which no Marxist writer can agree. Because its contents, in their totality, challenge and destroy the entire fabric of falsehood which the Washington banker-generals and corporation-controlled politicians have woven about their predatory aggression in Korea and their other war-provoking maneuvers in Asia.

THE BOOK'S THESIS

Stone compresses what may be called the thesis of the entire book into the last paragraph, though this thesis and its supporting premises are implicit throughout the work. It is:

"While the arms race and the attendant inflation were running America's allies, American leadership was still gripped by dread of the consequences of peace upon the economy. This dread was dictating the actions of the politicians and business leaders. An economy accustomed to ever larger injections of inflationary narcotic trembled at the thought that its deadly stimulants might be shut off. The road to war was more than ever the path of least resistance in 1952. If peace came in Korea, there might be new Koreans in the making in Indo-China and Burma. If not there, then with American troops in Korea some new 'incidents' might start up the war again. The dominant trend in American political, economic and military thinking was fear of peace. General Van Fleet summed it all up in speaking to a visiting Filipino delegation in January, 1952: 'Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea here or some place in the world.' In this simple-minded confession lies the key to the hidden history of the Korean War."

This paragraph embodies what seems to me to be both the book's main achievement and its principal defect. To the average American reader who knows no other view of the Korean war save that of the Washington Administration and the pro-war press, it sets forth a viewpoint which places the responsibility both for provoking and for continuing the Korean war squarely on American politicians and business leaders. This is the book's very considerable achievement.

CONTRADICTION

UNRESOLVED

To the class conscious reader, however, Stone's reference to the possibility of "new Koreans in the making" and "some new incident" presumably set-off by the Soviet Union, which "might start up the war again," would seem contradictory to the main content of the paragraph. Unfortunately, this contradiction runs throughout the book. Stone seems to shrink from drawing the conclusions which the data he has marshalled, undoubtedly at the cost of much painstaking and careful labor, indisputably establish.

For instance, although Stone



JOHN FOSTER DULLES

never says explicitly that the Korean war was planned, provoked, and launched by Washington, the material he presents does say precisely this. The book's first 67 pages, with the section heading of "How The War Began," effectively demolishes the State Dept. and Pentagon alibi that "it was a surprise." This section contains numerous facts which show that the war was started by the Syngman Rhee mob at the instigation of the State Department, speaking through John Foster Dulles, with the full knowledge and participation of MacArthur. Stone even has chapter headings — "Time Was Short," "The Stage Was Set" — which suggest the cold-blooded intent and deliberate maneuvering of the Truman Administration, the Republican opposition, Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek.

Any one of a number of "strange coincidences" is sufficiently damning to throw doubt on the veracity of Washington's statements; such, for example, as (1) the timing of the UN Commission's clean bill of health for the Syngman Rhee troops — "organized entirely for defense" — on the very eve of the war's outbreak; (2) the fact that the British, Australian, and American military authorities held top-level conferences in the Pacific area just before the outbreak of war in Korea; (3) the admission by the State Department's John Hickerson that the Department had a resolution designed to empower the United States to act under UN authority before the outbreak of hostilities; (4) the fact that only six full divisions of North Korean troops initially entered the conflict, although the Korean war plans called for 13 to 15. This last point would seem to indicate if there was any surprise in the Korean war, it was that of the North Koreans. And Stone does make the observation that "it is hard to believe the North would launch an attack before it was fully mobilized, and moreover at the very moment when it looked as though a hostile legislature might overthrow Syngman Rhee from within."

WEALTH OF CONTENT

Yet, in drawing conclusions concerning the war's origin, Stone never goes beyond the hypothesis that the North Koreans invaded South Korea, "encouraged politically by silence, invited militarily by defensive formations, and finally set off by some minor lunges across the border when all was ready." The word "counter-attacked," rather than "invaded," would have been the truthful characterization of the actual developments. It would have dissociated the North Korean action from

the connotation of aggression, implicit in the word "invasion." That Stone preferred to call the North Korean action an "invasion" throughout his book is a commentary on the contradiction in his thinking.

No reasonable reader of this book, however, can fail to be impressed by its wealth of content. The material set forth by Stone, in addition to refuting the main alibi of the imperialistic aggressors, can serve the peace forces in a number of other ways. It shows the disgusting subservience of the UN Secretariat and voting majority to Washington's dictates. It exposes the hateful, war-provoking role of the big business press and press services. It gives generally sound characterizations of such people as MacArthur, Dulles, Chiang, and Ridgway. And it relates — though not always correctly — the Korean war to the main global aspirations of the Wall Street bankers and Washington politicians.

ROVERE'S "CRITICISM"

However, Stone's failure to resolve the contradictions in his viewpoint has brought upon his book some criticism, both from the Right and from progressives, which this reviewer deems unfair, as well as an uncritical hoopla from the Trotskyites

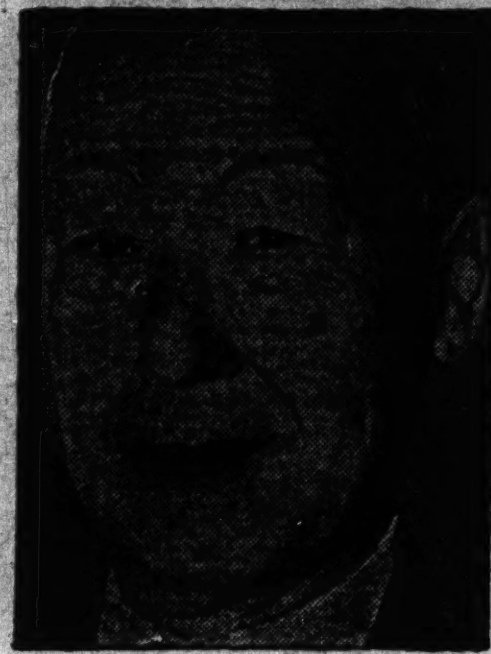


ACHESON

which Stone was politically naive enough to accept at face value and to print in his *Daily Compass* column.

The attack on Stone's book from the Right is best exemplified by a "review" in the *New York Post* of May 11 written by one Richard H. Rovere. This columnist masquerading as a critic disposes of Stone's work with the customary McCarthyite label of "Communist line." After this bit of originality, the "reviewer" advertises his own book under pretext of taking issue with Stone's characterization of MacArthur. We learn Rovere is co-author with Arthur Schlesinger Jr., of *The General and the President*, which, upon examination, turns out to be little more than a New Yorker-ized compilation of Pentagon, Tokio and State Department releases, angled to appeal to the smart-alecky snobs who fancy themselves a sophisticated smart set.

What else does Rovere say besides labelling Stone's book "Communist line" — a label which if true would be the highest praise? Rovere says Stone used only the facts which could sustain his thesis and discarded those which didn't. He says further that Stone's argument that the Truman Administration does not want a settlement of the Korean war by peaceful means is "poppycock." These "criticisms" are, at best, picaresque. But they are also false. Stone deliberately avoid-



SYNGMAN RHEE

ed using numerous facts which would have strengthened his thesis; on the other hand, he has weighed and challenged every fact which, on the surface, could be interpreted as supporting the official Washington thesis. As for Rovere's second assertion, life itself provides its refutation. Since June 25, 1950 there have been numerous opportunities for the Administration to settle the war by peaceful means — opportunities it deliberately rejected. The definitive cue to Rovere's grasp on reality — and on humanity too, for that matter — is his assertion that the Administration's Kojé Island policy (with tank-led, flame-throwing, gas-using battle-armed troops slaughtering unarmed defenseless prisoners of war) "is one of the most honorable facts about our government's conduct!"

COMMENT OF BELFRAGE

More worthy of serious consideration is the criticism of Stone's book from progressive quarters, as illustrated in the review by Cedric Belfrage in the *National Guardian* of May 15. At the outset let me emphasize that the review of Belfrage can in no way be placed on the depraved level of the rot of Rovere. In the main, Belfrage produces a balanced criticism of Stone's work, correctly observing that it "will help undermine confidence in a leadership whose removal is America's only alternative to disaster," while simultaneously noting that it "is sadly weak in many vital spots from the viewpoint of the Guardian, which sees a responsibility not to delay in proclaiming all known truth and where it points on such issues no matter whose propaganda it may coincide with."

Yet, the total effect of Belfrage's criticism is a negative one, a kind of damning-with-faint-praise comment. And its possible consequences in working class circles, where Belfrage's views carry considerable weight, is to lessen the enthusiasm for reading, circulating and using Stone's book as it deserves to be read, circulated and used.

STONE DEFECTS

Here, progressive readers will no doubt share Belfrage's view that Stone's "whole story is told as if the peoples were mere pawns in a chess game played by leaders," that it fails to deal with the U.S. economic picture, that it tends to portray Truman and Acheson as "lesser evils" than MacArthur and Dulles, that the *National Guardian* (and the *Daily Worker* as well) said much that Stone has said while Stone had not yet made up his mind to say it. Nevertheless, after agreeing with all this, I do not think any progressive reader can

go along with Belfrage in requiring of Stone that he forego the luxury of "drawn-out wrestling matches" with the fear in his soul of falling victim to "simplistic propaganda."

Undeniably, had Stone used the North Korean Blue Book, with its documented evidence of the responsibility of Wall Street and Washington for the Korean War, his book would have been strengthened. Had he set the war within its proper context, describing the growing weakness and consequent desperation of Wall Street imperialism as it collided more frequently with mounting struggles of the masses of people both here and overseas, his book would have been even stronger. But then it would have been a different kind of book which Stone did not set out to write, and which, owing to his political limitations, he is not at this time able to write. What he has done, relying exclusively on United States and United Nations documents, and on "respected" American and British newspaper sources (the word is Stone's, not mine), I maintain to be worthy of widespread distribution by the American peace movement.

For the peace movement's tasks of preventing the Washington banker-generals and monopoly-controlled politicians from dragging the nation into world war and fascism are so gigantic and pressing that every honest contribution toward their accomplishment should be welcomed and put to work. To require that individuals shed their weaknesses and vacillations as a pre-condition for accepting their contributions would put obstacles in the way of the overwhelming majority of Americans, who today want peace and freedom and can be won to fight for them.

HINT TO PUBLISHERS

The editorial workers of the *Daily Worker*, for instance, think the best bourgeois tradition of journalism, with its fearlessness in exposing falsehood and its muck-raking approach to social conditions, is a useful if limited tradition with all too few devotees today and fewer practitioners.

However, we believe that Marxist journalism, with its frank pro-peace and pro-working class partisanship and world outlook, daily proves its superiority over even the best bourgeois journalism in the discovery of truth and the presentation of reality.

Such superiority is shown, I think, by the fact that the *Daily Worker* understood and presented the truths about Korea from the very beginning of the war, the same truths which Stone and the *Compass*'s Ted O. Thackrey were unable to understand at that time and do not yet present except in contradictory form. Yet, it is inconceivable that any *Daily Worker* editorial worker would try to make the acceptance and employment of working class science by a bourgeois liberal or non-Communist progressive writer the test of whether or not such a writer's contribution could be useful in the fight for peace.

My chief regret concerning Stone's book is that its publishers have not yet found a means of producing it to sell for a quarter or half-dollar, so that it could be distributed by the millions.

The Fight for Equal Pay

BY BETTY FELDMAN

"Unjust discrimination against women hurts every employee, as it is a company scheme to keep the wages of every worker—men as well as women—at a low level."

This is the key sentence in the resolution for equal pay for women workers, and for a stronger fight to integrate women into all phases of the union's life, passed by the recent international convention of the Packinghouse Workers Union (CIO) in Denver.

One-fifth of the UPWA's membership is composed of women, the majority of them Negro women who suffer added exploitation from the huge packing trust, both in discriminatory hiring practices and unequal pay.

One of the hottest sessions of the convention, according to the union's paper, was that which discussed the resolution on sex differentials in wage rates.

"The women delegates took the floor and scorched the men delegates for their laxity in correcting unfair wage differences. This year, the women served notice, they mean business in bringing up their wage rates."

"A number of the men delegates also spoke vigorously, and the convention pledged to carry out the fight for equal pay. . . (It) also recognized that Negro women are subject to double discrimination. . . To work for a fair deal for one minority group is to strengthen the fight for another; to work for a fair deal for all women workers is to give new vitality and strength to the demands of all workers."

The resolution prepared by the Union's Women's Affairs Committee and passed by the convention, in addition to calling for an end to differentials between male and female employee, and equal pay for equal work, contains some other very interesting proposals. It proposes the inclusion of "at least" one woman on the bargaining or negotiating committee of any plant having women workers; for the setting up of "woman's affairs committees" by all locals for the purpose of activating and educating the women members; for the issuance of a quarterly report by the International Vice-president in charge of education, on the progress of the actions and activities proposed and discussed at the convention; and the holding of a Woman's Conference by the international union prior to the convening of the 1953 Wage and Policy Conference. The resolution also calls on the international to make available any and all material pertaining to women's problems, and urges establishment by all locals of woman's auxiliaries.

BUILDING WORKING CLASS UNITY

This is a program of far-reaching significance which should give any number of unions, and their members, pause, and stimulus to action. What the UPW has done is underline some of the basic truths with regard to women workers which organized labor has largely lost sight of since the heyday of CIO organizing in the militant thirties, and often not fully grasped even then.

These truths are: that women workers are an essential part of the working-class, without whose participation and involvement real working-class unity can never be achieved;

That where they are not actually working in the plants, they nevertheless constitute an invaluable reserve force in the

struggle against the employers—witness the historic role played by the "Women's Brigades" during the auto sitdowns in Flint, and by other auxiliaries innumerable organizing struggles through our labor history—most recently in the New Mexico Zinc strike where the wives, mothers and sisters of striking Mine, Mill & Smelter workers literally carried on the strike when injunctions barred the men from picketing—and won it!

That the "woman question" is a special question which requires special organizational forms to help women unionists overcome the handicaps of their domestic responsibilities, male supremacist bias among the men unionists, etc., in order to play their full role in the life of the union;

That the problems of the Negro women worker transcend those of just any woman worker, and must be given proportionately greater consideration.

In this connection it should be noted that the packinghouse union recently won an important and precedent-setting arbitration involving the hiring of Negro women workers at the huge Swift plant in Chicago. UPW Local 28 found that the Swift employment office was interviewing white and Negro women candidates for the same jobs separately, and hiring the white women while the Negro women were turned down on the grounds that no jobs were open!

EQUAL RIGHTS STRUGGLES SPREADING

When Local 28 filed a grievance charging Swift with violating the non-discrimination policy clause which is a feature of all the union's contracts, an arbitration award found the employer "guilty beyond question of discrimination" and ordered it to hire 13 Negro women with seniority and back pay dating from the date when they had applied for jobs!

These developments in the struggle for women workers' rights in the packing industry are not isolated. In the United Electric Radio and Machine Workers (independent), similar attention to the problem of equal pay for women workers at the convention last summer eventually led to the stirring Conference on Women's Rights held by UE's Midwest District 11 in January, and the equally significant shop gate demonstrations on the issue of equal pay for women at Schenectady's huge GE plant, the first week in May. The latter has provided some of the impetus for a conference on fighting the special discrimination against women workers, being called by a number of upstate New York unions in Syracuse on June 15.

This is a fateful "presidential year," when women voters will be wooed by the major candidates with the usual platitudes, and when women workers' problems will become increasingly sharpened by rising prices, the war danger and their conflicting and pyramiding responsibilities as mothers, housewives and production workers. The kind of action on these problems now beginning to develop in unions like Packing and UE will do a lot more to swing women's votes into support of progressive-peace minded candidates than innumerable pious speeches.

We invite correspondence from both women and men workers on their experiences in the fight for equality on the production line. What is your shop, your union doing about equal pay and other problems facing woman workers?

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Working Women In Israel

Discrimination in every form, in pay, in job classifications, in labor leadership, in maternity benefits, beset the women.

(Reprinted from the June issue of Jewish Life)

By DVORA YAFFE

IT IS VERY HARD to determine the number of working women in Israel. Membership figures of the Histadrut (Israel trade union federation) give no help. The figures show some 150,000 women members—about 45 percent of the total Histadrut membership. But the greatest part of these women are housewives, who are members by virtue of their husbands' membership in Histadrut.

We can estimate that the number of working women—organized and unorganized—comes to about 60,000, of whom half are employed in urban enterprises and half in various rural occupations.

WHERE MOST WORK

The highest percentage of urban women workers are employed as domestic workers, in restaurants and hotels and in various menial jobs in hospitals, institutions and offices. Women employed in industries and crafts form the second highest percentage, while the lowest percentage of working women are found in the professions. Women in industry are concentrated in the food, textile, garment and shoe industries. Women also work in the wood, leather and paper industries, in diamond cutting and a small number in metal work.

It is noteworthy that the about 1,000 women employed in metal work penetrated into this branch of industry during the war, when there was a shortage of skilled men. However, since the end of the war there has been a marked tendency to force women out of these jobs. It must also be pointed out that over 80 per cent of the women employed in the various industries have for many years been

kept from advancement both in job classification and in trade union positions.

Women are, of course, affected by the attempt of American imperialism to keep Israel economically backward in order to bring to fruition its plans for domination of the country. This situation has in fact led to the decline of the workers' real wages and has increased unemployment. As in all other capitalist countries, so in Israel, too, the working woman is the first victim of economic crisis. It is apparent that in a situation where skilled workers and specialists are unemployed, the possibility of employment for women is drastically limited.

WAGE-EARNERS

As a result of immigration, Histadrut's woman membership has increased by some 30,000. Of these two-thirds, or 20,000, are housewives while only one-third can be considered working women, i.e., wage-earners. By far the greatest percentage of these women work at menial jobs. Only the smallest fraction of women have been allowed to enter industry. The report of the organizational division of the Moatzet Ha'poelot (Histadrut Women's Council) reveals that it trained most immigrant women only for domestic and menial work. WIZO, (Women's International Zionist Organization) follows the same policy. Not a single institution, whether governmental of Histadrut, provides training for women.

[Editorial note: The above is confirmed in the current (May) issue of Hadassah Newsletter, organ of Hadassah, women's Zionist organization in the U. S. An article by former Hadassah president Rose Halprin tells of five women in Israel being trained in hotel management, 17 as practical nurses (for non-

medical care of the sick) and 26 as fashion designers.]

WAGES

The principle of equal pay for equal work is almost entirely disregarded. The working woman in industry gets an average wage that is 42 percent lower than that of a man doing comparable work. In the food, metal and textile industries, women's wages are 35 percent lower and in the garment industry women receive 57 percent less wages than men. It must be emphasized that trade unions, in making demands upon employers, also discriminate against women.

In 1949, G. Filiniak, secretary of the Moatzet Ha'poelot's negotiations office, reported at a Histadrut women's conference that "there still remain branches of industry in which we have not yet achieved a wage rate that will permit the woman worker to subsist on her earnings." This report was given over two years ago. It does not require great perception to realize that as a result of tremendous price increases, under conditions of flourishing black-market speculation, inflation and economic chaos, most women in industry are working at starvation wages.

MATERNITY LEAVE

Because of the absence of guarantees of maternity leave for the working wife and mother, many married women are forced to leave their jobs and trades. As yet Israel has no law guaranteeing proper pre-natal and post-natal maternity leave. Only in large and well organized enterprises, where the workers militantly defend their interests, have provisions for maternity leave been written into their contracts. But most women in smaller enterprises are not assured the brief four-week maternity leave.

The greatest difficulties for working mothers, however, arise after the birth of their children. As is known, Israel has a great shortage of nurseries and child care centers and the low income of working women rules out any thought of hiring nursemaids.

The working woman has not the slightest prospect of advancing in her trade to more skilled jobs and higher wages. Sanitary conditions in factories and workshops are often atrocious. As a result of all these factors work becomes a heavy, unpleasant burden, eliminating all effort and interest in continuing at the job. However, since most families cannot subsist on the earnings of the husband alone, many women are forced to take domestic jobs and "homework" in crocheting, knitting and sewing. This situation adds further to the deterioration of the position of women in industry.



A woman textile worker in a factory in Israel.

The Worker

New York-Harlem
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Vol. XVII, No. 26 June 29, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

The Sinister Man Who's Drafting GOP Platform —John Foster Dulles

— See Magazine, Page 1 —

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

\$\$\$ Write Their Platform

John Foster Dulles, whose International Nickel Corp. collaborated with the Nazis and who has been profiting on wars for generations, will draft the GOP platform.

Amnesty

Eight Communist leaders now in prison were sent there for their fight for peace. You can help wipe out the shame of their conviction by demanding amnesty for them.

Thought Control to Union Control

The pattern for hamstringing the unions was worked out long ago. It started with the Smith Act persecutions against the Communists, ranges to Taft-Hartley law to the Smith bill, is now bursting out with new schemes.

Women Today

Articles on the fight for equal pay as it is being taken up today, and on the conditions of working women in Israel.

Olympics and Peace

The students and faculty of Northwestern University sent a novel message to the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Also Columns and Features

on books, movies, and vital topics of the day

IN THE MAGAZINE

Draw Up Reply To Soviet Note

LONDON.—Foreign ministers of Britain and France on Friday accepted the plan of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson on how to answer the Soviet Union's proposal for a Big Four meeting on elections in Germany. British foreign secretary Anthony Eden and French foreign minister Robert Schuman agreed with Acheson that such a meeting would not be among the Big Four foreign ministers but among lower officials.

Racist McCarran Law Is Adopted Over Truman Veto

WASHINGTON.—The Senate joined the House Friday in overriding President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill, automatically writing the racist, police-state measure into law.

The Senate upset the Presidential veto by a roll call vote of 57 to 26, only one vote more than the necessary two-thirds majority. The House vote Thursday night was 278 to 133, or 17 more than necessary to override.

The new law revises the immigration measures adopted piecemeal over the past 150 years and posed giving the British any "say" puts them in one reactionary package. It continues the racist national origins immigration quota system.

Twenty-five Democrats joined 32 Republicans in voting to overturn Truman's action. Eight Republicans and 18 Democrats voted to sustain the President.

The McCarran law permits a sweeping definition of "subversive" or other "undesirables" and their deportation and loss of citizenship.

Sen. Pat McCarran, sponsor of this law as well as of the notorious thought-control McCarran Act,

Nehru Says He Is 'Aghast' at Bombing Of Manchuria Border

NEW DELHI, India.—India's Prime Minister Jawarhalal Nehru stated here Friday he was "aghast" at the U.S. Army's bombing raid along the Yalu River. In a speech before Parliament, Nehru added: "I am quite sure every member of this house here disliked the

bombing and was aghast that it was done at this moment when peaceful methods are being exploited."

Nehru's blunt denunciation of the U.E. government was seen here as a reflection of Asian opinion that it is Washington which is not only preventing a Korean truce but is trying to spread that war to China, and possibly the entire world.

LONDON.—Labor Party leaders here were drafting a motion Friday to censure Winston Churchill's government for failing to keep itself informed on decisions in the Korean war.

NEW TRUCE STALL

TOKYO.—Gen. Mark Clark admitted here Friday that his armed forces had been using the year-long period of truce talks to build

up their strength, as much as the Koreans had been doing. The admission served to point up the hypocrisy of the propaganda that the Korean defenders had been doing something underhanded in building up their country's defenses.

Clark spokesmen announced a third big bombing raid Thursday, in the Chosen and Fusan reservoir area. Ground fighting was also reported west of Choswon.

In the truce talks at Panmunjom, Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison announced he was calling another three-day recess. This was the third such recess in June.

WASHINGTON.—Rep. L. Mendel River (D-SC) told the House Friday "We neither owe Great Britain nor any segment of Great Britain, nor any other member of the United Nations any apology for our actions in Korea."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), Republican Presidential candidate, told a Charlottesville, Va., news conference he thought the British government should "know what's being done" in Korea since it has troops there. He said the British have no right to veto any action.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R-SD) opposed the propaganda that about military decisions in Korea. But he said it would be all right for a British officer to be named chief of staff to Gen. Clark if he would be only an observer.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) said Europeans who criticize bombings are "giving aid and comfort to the Communists."

Senate Rollcall Vote on McCarran Veto

WASHINGTON.—Following is the 57 to 26 roll call vote by which the Senate overrode the President's veto of the immigration bill. (Two-thirds vote required.)

For overriding—(57)—Byrd, Clements, Connally, Eastland, Ellender, Frear, Fulbright, George, Hayden, Hoey, Holland, Johnson of Colorado, Johnson of Texas, Johnston of South Carolina, Long, Maybank, McCarran, McClellan, McFarland, McKellar, O'Connor, Robertson, Smathers, Smith of N.C., and Stennis.

Democrats for—(25)—Byrd, Clements, Connally, Eastland, Ellender, Frear, Fulbright, George, Hayden, Hoey, Holland, Johnson of Colorado, Johnson of Texas, Johnston of South Carolina, Long, Maybank, McCarran, McClellan, McFarland, McKellar, O'Connor, Robertson, Smathers, Smith of N.C., and Stennis.

Republicans for—(32)—Bennett, Brewster, Bricker, Bridges, Butler of Maryland, Butler of Nebraska, Cain, Capehart, Case, Cordon, Dirksen, Dworshak, Ecton, Ferguson, Flanders, Hickenlooper, Jenner, Keb, Knowland, Malone, Martin, McCarthy, Millikin, Mundt, Nixon, Schoepel, Thye, Watkins, Welker, Wiley, Williams and Young.

Against overriding (26). Democrats against—(18)—Benton, Douglas, Gillette, Green, Hennings, Hill, Humphrey, Hunt, Kilgore, Lehman, Magnuson, Moody, Murray, Neely, O'Mahoney, Pastore, Sparkman and Underwood.

Republicans against—(8)—Aiken, Duff, Hendrickson, Ives, Morse, Saltonstall, Seaton and Smith of N.J.

Bar Upholds Communists' Right to Counsel

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—The New York State Bar Association's civil rights committee on Friday upheld the right of lawyers to represent Communists in court cases.

In a report to delegates attending the association's annual two-day summer meeting here, the committee urged lawyers to "clarify and reaffirm" a traditional obligation to represent any client regardless of the unpopularity of the client or his case.

The report said it always has been the duty of the bar to see to it that "even the most unpopular defendants and those charged with the most repellent of crimes can obtain counsel who will do what is possible and proper in their defense."

Referring to the defense of Communists, the report said, "This respect has contributed to the difficulty Communists have in obtaining counsel."

The Bar Association report then quickly attempted to cover up:

"However it is found that the difficulties have been largely of their own making, are exaggerated and unjustified and that, in fact they (the Communists) have always been able to get competent

counsel," it said.

(Prof. Thomas Emerson, of Yale Law School, and other lawyers have on previous occasions declared that Communists' difficulties in getting lawyers are not exaggerated. Supreme Court Justice Douglas has also commented

on the hysterical atmosphere which prevents Communists from getting legal counsel.)

The Bar Association report continued that often the public is "erroneously inclined to assume that the counsel shares the views of his client."

JAIL CALIFORNIA SMITH ACT DEFENDANT FOR REFUSING TO BECOME A STOOLIE

LOS ANGELES.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes sent Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of the 14 California Smith Act frame-up defendants to jail for an unspecified term here Thursday when she refused to act as police informant on the other defendants. Mathes cited Mrs. Yates for five

counts of "contempt" when she would not answer the questions asked by Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman W. Neukom about Communist Party membership in relation to Harry Clickson of San Francisco, and Frank Spector, one of Mrs. Yates' defendants.

"This is only a question of defiance to the authority of the court. In the words of another ruling, you carry the keys to the jail in your own possession. You can open the jail door at any time by coming into court and answering the question that the court has ordered you to answer."

Pentagon Tries to Extend Korea War

By JOHN PITTMAN

ON JUNE 25, 1950, the unpopular and corrupt Syngman Rhee ruling clique in South Korea carried out provocative attacks across the 38th Parallel which started the two-year-old Korean war. On June 25, 1952, the Washington politicians and militarists who inter-

vened to back Rhee continued provocations calculated to break off the Panmunjom truce negotiations and spread the war to China. The provocations launched on the eve of the second anniversary of the Korean war ranged from military and terrorist blows to diplomatic blackmail. Their arena extended from the Yalu River boundary between Korea and China to Koje Island and the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

MILITARY PROVOCATIONS

Headlines Monday announced the "Biggest U. S. Air Strike of War." The blow was directed against the big hydroelectric power complex on the Korean side of the Yalu River. Five hundred U. S. planes reportedly attacked the installations, which supply power for some Chinese industries in lower Manchuria. Raids continued against these installations Tuesday, as if to dare the Koreans and Chinese to defend the area.

On Tuesday, there was no doubt of intention to provoke Korean-Chinese counter-action. Defense Secretary Lovett declared the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had ordered the raids. Moreover, Lovett declared that if the Koreans and Chinese struck back, the Joint Chiefs could authorize attacks on China. The word "could" was intended to mean "would." Which amounted to a declaration of intent to bomb to hit anything Washington might consider a target, and if the victim tried to defend himself, to bomb China.

At the same time, Gen. Van Fleet issued another of his fire-eating prophecies of certain doom for the Korean and Chinese troops if they should launch an attack. It seemed as if the bully was pushing his chin far out, itching to take on the whole of Asia. And all this at a time when Washington's truce negotiators at Panmunjom were gradually breaking off the truce talks, using the method of unilateral three-day walkouts to prepare the ground for a final walk-out.

TERRORIST PROVOCATIONS

THE EVE of the war's second anniversary dawned on a situation in South Korea similar to that which impelled Rhee to launch his provocation. Defiant of popular sentiment in this stricken section of the country, Rhee was still using armed plug-uglies and the techniques of assassination, forced labor, forcible extortion of tax levies, rigged parliamentary devices, and wholesale terrorism to keep himself and his money-grubbing accomplices in power. His jailings of Assemblymen and violent intimidation of the Assembly, his defiance of all interference even from the "liberators"—U. S. diplomats and United Nations officials—was an open scandal which the Washington Administration did not even bother to conceal.

So arrogantly defiant of world opinion were these "liberators" that, after the forcible break-up of war prisoner compounds on Koje Island, they "released" to Rhee's tender mercies some 27,000 "interned civilians," that is Korean prisoners of war whom they had dubbed "civilians" precisely in order to turn them over to Rhee; and they announced the resumption of screening for 45,000 prisoners of war, an announcement which mailed their earlier lie that they had found 100,000 war pris-

oners who objected to returning to North Korea or China. Making no further pretense at consistency, Gen. Clark's commanders thereby flagrantly flouted again the Geneva Convention on the rights of prisoners of war, and carried on the "voluntary repatriation" hoax with which they have stale-mated the truce negotiations.

BUT if the Washington militarists and politicians were trying to extend the war by military and terroristic moves in Korea, they also fought to win United Nations sanction for their action and for any subsequent action they might deem expedient. Even as the State Department, weeks before the Rhee provocation in June, 1950, had prepared a resolution by which the UN could authorize Washington's intervention in Korea, so on the eve of the Korean war's second anniversary, the Washington Administration's delegate to the Security Council sought to win a UN blank check for utilizing germ warfare against the Korean and Chinese peoples.

This Washington maneuver centered around the Soviet Union resolution, introduced on June 16 by Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik, calling upon the Security Council to urge all governments which had not done so to accede to and ratify the 1925 Geneva

Protocol banning germ weapons. In the course of a week's debate over this question, the Washington Administration put itself on record as—

1. Repeating its refusal to accede to and ratify the Protocol;
2. Denouncing the Protocol as "obsolete" and a "paper promise," and attempting to organize repudiation of the Protocol by Council members which had ratified it.

3. Demanding the right to state its position on germ warfare charges and refusing the same right to the Koreans and Chinese, against whose territories the germ weapons were reportedly used.

These open admissions of Washington's policies and intentions were made mainly during an effort to make propaganda against the Soviet Union. But Malik as president of the Security Council, effectively blocked the Washington maneuvers, although the Council majority consists of Atlantic Alliance and Latin American satellites of the Washington administration.

CHANCE FOR CEASE-FIRE

WITH the intentions of the Washington militarists and politicians out in the open by mid-week, the possibilities for enforcing a peaceful solution of the Ko-

(Continued on Page 7)

Senate Body Okays Pact with Nazis, Ignores Protests

THE SENATE Foreign Relations Committee this week approved the Bonn treaty for re-establishment of a Nazi-led German Wehrmacht. The treaty now goes to the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is needed for ratification.

Senate committee action came as part of the Washington Administration's plan to blackmail the ratification through without allowing the American people to weigh and discuss the issues involved. It occurred also amidst a propaganda campaign directed against the Soviet Union and German Democratic Republic—a campaign designed to deceive the American people into the belief that the treaties are justified because no further possibility exists for negotiating a genuine peace treaty with an all-German democratic government.

THE SENATE committee terminated hearings on the Bonn



SECRETARY ACHESON

deal after giving only one day to spokesmen opposing it. Even then, the politicians restricted the 18 spokesmen to 10 minutes each, and the chairman, Sen. Connally (D-Tex.) treated the opposition witnesses with heckling remarks and discourtesy. Although the spokesmen represented organizations with a total membership of more than one million Americans, the Senators were unimpressed.

The action coincided with Secretary Acheson's departure for London, where he will bring pressure on the British, French and West German governments to ratify the treaties at once. At the same time, a flood of lies poured into the millionaire-owned U. S. press concerning alleged kidnappings, skirmishes and seizures by Soviet troops and German Democratic Republic police along the security zone. These incidents have all been denied, but the denials have not reached the American people.

MEANWHILE, among the West Germans themselves the opposition to the war pacts continued to grow. Chancellor Adenauer's attempt to railroad the treaties through the West German Parliament was defeated, and the Parliament will now take its own time to weigh and consider the measures. Symbolic of West German opinion was the demand last Sunday of Jacob Kaiser, Minister for All-German Affairs in the Adenauer cabinet, for a four-power conference to negotiate the unification of Germany.

Report from Mississippi:

Negroes Battering Down Vote Barriers

(This is one of a series of eyewitness reports on the upsurge of Negro people's activities in the South. Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of The Worker, is making an extended trip through the South. His dispatches are appearing daily in the Daily Worker.)

By ABNER W. BERRY JACKSON, Miss.

"THE PRINCIPAL AIM of the constitutional convention of 1890 was to insure control of the state by the white man," declares the "approved history text" for Mississippi elementary schools. "This meant that the suffrage laws must be written so that they would prevent the Negro from voting."

The book, "Mississippi Through Four Centuries," by Richard Aubrey McLemore and Nannie Pitts McLemore, states the case plainly for the white rulers. According to the authors, the poll tax, two-year residence requirement (one year in the election district!), absence of criminal conviction and ability to "read," "understand" and "interpret" the state constitution would bar Mississippi ballots to Negroes.

BUT AGAINST THIS official state policy, buttressed by officially-sanctioned extra-legal terror, there has been a tremendous growth in Negro vote registration. The most accurate estimates of political leaders here place the number of Negroes on the voters' list at somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000 throughout the state. Most of these votes are centered in less than a dozen small cities. About one-fifth of all the registered Negro voters are located in two counties—Hinds and Lauderdale—whose seats are Jackson and Meridian, respectively.



Negro political activity centers in the two cities where some 6,000 Negroes vote, 3,500 in Hinds County and 2,500 around Meridian in Lauderdale County. Up in the rich Delta region of north-west Mississippi, source of an estimated third of the state's agricultural wealth, Bolivar County has 2,800 Negro voters. An important center in this county is the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou. A majority of Bolivar County's 67,000 inhabitants are Negroes and the county has more Negro voters than any of the Delta counties.

IN TWO OTHER Negro major-

Washington, there are close to 2,000 Negro votes registered in each. As in every case the registration figure is due to city activity—in Greenville, county seat of Washington, and Clarksdale, seat of Coahoma.

So far no Negro political leader in any of the cities mentioned and others like Natchez, Laurel, Vicksburg, Gulfport and Biloxi, figures that Negro candidates will be put up for election this year. But they do have enough votes now to gain an indirect voice in local affairs in many places, demanding of contending candidates programs in the interest of Negro rights.

"When some important white man calls me and asks for support of his candidate," a Negro political spokesman told me in Meridian, "I tell him that he will have to tell his candidate to lay off the racial stuff and offer a program the colored man can support."

IN LAUREL, I was told that the Mayoralty candidate almost "begged on his knees" during the primary elections for the Negro vote. I was told also that in many places where there is a heavy registration of Negroes, Negro political leaders had intervened successfully against intended "rape" frameups of young Negroes. So, although the present phase of political struggle in Mississippi is for the Negro people aggressively defensive, it is a fight for an indirect voice in the affairs of state. But the leaders have not limited their perspective to this phase alone.

There is a confidence among the leaders, without exception, based on the sure knowledge that Negroes outnumber the white population. It is not true, leader after leader told me, that 52 per-

habitants are white. And next to this thought among political leaders is the memory of the time when Negroes represented the state in offices ranging from U. S. Senator to Circuit Clerk.

JUST HOW DEEP this understanding of and pride in Mississippi Negro history was brought home to me when I asked a Negro teacher in Jackson about how to secure an official history of Mississippi. She produced a volume used as a text in the Mississippi schools, but not before she warned me:

"I wouldn't base myself too much on what is in here; you know that this is really a white history of the state."

The word "white" was strongly emphasized.

IT WAS against all of the "legal" barriers, customary extra-legal intimidation and the ideological attacks contained in and justified by the "white" histories that more than 30,000 Negroes had registered to vote in Mississippi. This figure is not nearly a tenth of the potential vote, but an official in the Republican Party expressed the belief that the next two years would see 100,000 Negro Mississippians marching to the polls.

A measure of the effort needed to accomplish this objective is the fact that a voter must produce poll tax receipts for two years; must have lived in the state for two years and one year in the election district, must be able to read and interpret the state constitution.

Mississippi Negroes are not only disbelieving the racist histories of their state, they are learning and making their own history. They are

UAW Chrysler Strike in South Seeks North Pay

NEW ORLEANS.—Some 1,100 CIO United Automobile Workers went on strike Friday, halting work at the Chrysler plant at nearby Michoud. The strikers demand wage increases to put them on an equal footing with employees in other Chrysler plants.

Norman Matthews, director of the UAW-CIO Chrysler branch, and Russell Letner, director of UAW Region No. 5, said the dispute is over the company's refusal "to allow wage rates and other working standards provided in the national agreement between Chrysler and the UAW, which covers all Chrysler plants in the U.S. to apply here."

Union leaders said Chrysler workers here in 190 classifications are getting 29 to 51 cents an hour less than in other plants.

Holyoke Faculty Backs Fight on 'Loyalty Oath'

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—A Mt. Holyoke College faculty group announced Friday it would support an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court by professors at two Oklahoma Universities testing Oklahoma's "loyalty oath" law.

The 84-member Mt. Holyoke chapter of the American Association of University Professors approved a resolution condemning the law as "ineffective" and as a threat to "commonly accepted principles of individual freedom."

NAACP Parley Reflects Rise In Negro People's Militancy

OKLAHOMA CITY.—In an atmosphere devoid of the anti-Communist hysteria which marred its past two annual conventions the 43d convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now under way here, is leveling its sights against the jimcrow system — in jobs, transportation, education, recreation and government services.

The change in mood of the NAACP leadership, if one can infer from the keynote speech of Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, and the 76-page annual report, was occasioned by the numerous murderous attacks made throughout the nation during 1951 against NAACP leaders.

"Nineteen-fifty-one, The Year of the Hate Bomb," is the title of the report, and its highlights the bombings in Mims, Fla.; Cairo, Ill., and the Cicero riots which prevented the Negro war veteran Harvey Clarke and his family from moving into an apartment in that Chicago suburb.

In his keynote address, delivered Tuesday night to some 800 delegates—most of them from the South—and an equal number of visitors gathered in Calvary Baptist Church, Wilkins recalled that June 24 marked "the six months anniversary of the blast that blew the breath of life from Harry Moore," and that to date state and federal agencies have not been able to uncover the murderers. He pledged that the Negro people and their friends "will never dishonor their (the Moores) sacrifice in blood on the altar of

freedom by surrender or compromise."

Recalling the Martinsville Seven, the Trenton Six, the lynch terror and legal frameups at Groveland, Fla., the case of Mack Ingram, the North Carolina Negro farmer who was tried for "assault against a white woman at 75 ft. distance," and others, the annual report declared:

"Cases involving the violation of Negroes' rights in 1951 were probably more shocking than during any other year in recent history."

NEW TREND

In the midst of planning further attacks on all forms of segregation, mainly through court action, a new political development is taking place here. Both Walter White, in a press conference Monday afternoon, and Wilkins in his speech, held up W. Averill Harriman as the only Presidential aspirant who "has declared flatly in favor of an FEPC that is worth a hoot."

There has been no mention of the Progressive Party candidates. As to what this will mean in the NAACP's political action campaign, one can judge by the reaction of the delegates. Wilkins said this of Truman:

"Whatever one may think about the Man from Missouri in the White House, he has set up an uncompromising yardstick on civil rights by which both major parties and all candidates can be measured."

There was prolonged applause at this point; and earlier, when Truman's greeting to the convention was read, there was an ovation. In his greeting, Truman reaffirmed his ten-point 1948 program as being "still my civil rights program for the American people."

HOUSING QUESTION

But despite this applause for the President, there was bitter denunciation of the Federal govern-

ment for insuring mortgages through FHA on projects such as the one proposed for Levittown, Pa., for 70,000 persons from which Negroes are barred.

Wilkins called attention to the fact that the slum clearance programs, partly financed by FHA, were "further tightening the barbed wire around the Negro ghetto."

"In this fight," he continued, "we have arrayed against us both prejudiced private capital and the credit billions of our own government. In effect, the government is using our tax money and the tax money of our friends to grind

(Continued on Page 6)

Administration's Targets Poll High Vote in District 65 Election

Results of elections in District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers showed candidates marked by the Livingston-Paley administration forces for defeat, drew from a low of 25 percent to a third of the vote and in some cases did even better.

Only a few of the officers in areas and locals were contested. There was no opposition ticket to the general officers of District 65, but the "NO" protest votes against their new policies were unusually high. Jack Paley, the secretary-treasurer running for executive vice-president, drew 1,936 negative votes, with about an equal number of abstentions, to 14,907 votes in his favor of the total vote of 18,722 ballots cast.

Cleveland Robinson, administration candidate for secretary-treasurer drew 14,490 votes, to 1,898 "No" ballots. David Livingston was re-elected president with 15,869 votes to 1,569 negative votes. The "No" votes for other of the top officers ranged from 1,347 to 1,430.

The large "No" vote for Paley and Robinson apparently reflects the resentment against their prominent part in the administration's factional activity.

Revels Cayton, Negro leader and organizer of Gimbel Local 2 singled out by the administration for defeat, drew 697 votes to 1,691, 1,735 and 1,728 ballots cast for the three winning candidates.

Pete Baldino, received 566 votes ranging from 1,392 to 1,511 cast for five winning pro-administration candidates for organizer of Area 5.

In area 3, Leon Becker and

Fred Birthright, the latter a Negro, drew 809 and 660 respectively against the average of 2,100 cast for the seven winning pro-administration candidates for organizer.

The same trend was reflected in local contests. In the Retail division the administration-favored candidate for chairman, Irving Backman, won over Fred Fleaschman by a vote of 348 to 252. An administration campaign of "No" votes against unopposed Scottie Willen for the vice-presidency of the retail division failed with his election by a vote of 365 to 169 "No's." Pro-administration Arthur Gelb won over Noel Smith for secretary-treasurer of this division by 349 to 230.

In the general office and book division, the only contest, for vice-chairman, resulted in 317 votes for pro-administration Aelx Schwartz to Myrtle Powell's 219. In Direct Mail, James Ward an administration backer, won over Arthur Marcus for the chairmanship by a vote of 580 to 273.

The Cosmetics and drug division gave the pro-administration candidate for the chairmanship Edward Medlin, 434 votes to 339 for Myrtle Mason. Both are Negroes.

This is the first time in the 18-years history of local then Dist. 65, that there was any kind of a contest in elections. The anti-administration ballots came in face of a vicious red-baiting campaign by the top officers mixed with a professed "leftism." It also came in face of mass expulsion, including the entire social service division and some 300 members who work in trade union offices and other institutions.

Miss Flynn Turns Hearing Into Trial of War Plans, Jimcrow

By HARRY RAYMOND

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn transformed her cross-examination by a Justice Department lawyer at the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing Friday into an exposure of the U.S. government's war policy and Dixiecrat disfranchisement of the Negro people.

Miss Flynn testified for the third day as a defense witness in the year-long hearing aimed at suppressing the Communist Party under the registration provisions of the McCarran law.

How far persecution under the McCarran Act can be carried was demonstrated when the government lawyer asked Miss Flynn if the current steel strike under the leadership of Philip Murray "was not aiding the Soviet Union."

Miss Flynn replied: "The steel strike is a strike of steelworkers of the CIO for the specific needs of the steelworkers."

Miss Flynn, third witness for the Communist Party, concluded her testimony shortly before 4 p.m. Dr. Herbert Aptheker, second defense witness, who testified under direct examination in Washington, was called to the stand to be questioned under cross-examination. Aptheker, Marxist scholar and educator, is scheduled to continue testifying 10 a.m. Monday, Room 2804, Federal courthouse, Foley Square.

Government lawyer William Paisley brought the current war hysteria into the proceedings by asking Miss Flynn what she would do in event of war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"Well, I would be very regretful over a war between the two great countries which were allies," she replied. "I would do everything in my power to bring it to a speedy end. I would not support such a war."

Q. But you have always supported the Soviet Union in the past whenever there was a conflict of issues?

A. I have expressed opinions on issues as they arose. I think the word support can only be

used in relation to your own government of which you are a citizen.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Daily Worker has constantly supported the policies of the Soviet Union?

A. If the Daily Worker supported the policies of the Soviet Union the writers believed those policies were correct policies.

Speaking of her own writings and speeches on the question of war and peace, Miss Flynn told the board:

"I have never taken a position in my writings or speeches which I did not believe was in the best interests of the American people. It is not because of this false charge of allegiance to the Soviet Union. (Miss Flynn referred to the party's position on war, peace, etc., which the government claims is "Moscow-ordered.")

The government has charged that the Communist Party is an "agent of the Soviet Union" and the SACB proceedings were launched by the Justice Department to determine whether the party's officers and members shall be ordered to register under the McCarran Law as "foreign agents."

Paisley asked Miss Flynn to tell the SACB panel the "relative military strength of the U. S. and the USSR."

"I am not an expert on statistics," Miss Flynn replied.

Q. What do U. S. military leaders say?

A. They say we must be armed to the teeth against a hypothetical enemy.

Q. Isn't it a fact that they say it will take us years to catch up with the Soviet Union?

the Communist Party, objected. He told the panel: "That's not true. They say we are 'way ahead with a large stock of atom bombs.'"

Paisley continued the questioning.

Q. Didn't this country disarm after the war?

A. I don't call establishing bases all over the world disarming.

Q. When did that take place?

A. When they started this war hysteria. I believe capitalist America and socialist Russia can and must live in peace.

Paisley, who was appointed to the Justice Department from the jimcrow state of Mississippi, questioned Miss Flynn about her earlier testimony on disfranchisement (Continued on Page 6)

HUNDREDS JAILED IN SOUTH AFRICA; FIGHT SPREADS ON MALAN'S RACIAL LAWS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The Malan government stepped up police violence Friday in an effort to compel the African and Colored people of this country to submit to its new racist decrees and bans on free speech.

Hundreds of Africans have been arrested, and the police have assaulted demonstrators in several cities. Persons defying the attempt to make them use separate facilities have been roughed up and jailed.

Among those arrested were Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, president of the South African Indian Congress, and Mrs. David Botape, secretary of the Transvaal African National

Congress, for addressing a mass meeting in defiance of the government's speech ban.

Sam Kahn, a white member of Parliament representing Africans, who was recently expelled under an anti-Communist law, was also arrested following his appearance at a special Capetown City Council meeting. Kahn was a member of the City Council, and was ordered by the government to resign and not to attend any gatherings whatever.

The strategy of the African National Congress and the Indian National Congress is to oppose the government's fascist measures passively, by disobedience. However,

the Malanazi police have been ordered to provoke forcible resistance in order to get a pretext for a blood-bath.

(In New York, the Council on African Affairs called on all Africans to protest this Malanazi policy and to help the disobedience movement by contributing funds to the African National Congress. The Council said bank checks or drafts, not cash, should be sent to Dr. J. S. Moroka, president African National Congress, P.O. Box 9207, Johannesburg, South Africa. The Council offers to forward contributions sent to it.)

Pentagon Lies Against Steel Strike

The Pentagon was caught flat-footed Friday as the feeder of the recent rash of prominently headlined newspaper stories charging that the steel strike is responsible for an alleged cut in arms production.

These stories, angled for strike-breaking purposes, were used to build up pressure for application of the Taft-Hartley Law to smash the four-week steel strike.

The Army had issued news releases claiming that shortages of steel had halted production of General Motors 2 and a half ton

trucks for the armed services on June 20, and of Chrysler three-quarter ton trucks on June 23; that Willys-Overland jeep production was to end Friday and that Studebaker 2 and a half ton truck production for the Army would end Saturday.

The release also alleged that the Cadillac T-41 tank assembly would wind up on June 30, and that output of Federal Motors ten-ton trucks and Allison engines would come to a halt by July 1.

Three of the major company managements involved in the an-

nouncements, GM's Allison Division, General Motors and Cadillac, issued a statement, however, declaring the Army was in error. Some hours later, red-faced Army officials admitted their "mistake" and said a further check of supplies revealed the situation to be different.

The damage was done, however. Newspapers from coast to coast had used the false claims for frenzied anti-union propaganda.

Meanwhile, it became more apparent that the steel companies are

taking their time about settling precisely because there is still too big a stockpile of steel, with consumption of steel products too slow to absorb it. This became especially evident with the announcement by numerous companies, especially in auto, of sweeping extended vacation layoffs through July and even August.

Ward's Automotive Reports predicts that 700,000 workers of the auto industry will be laid off during July and August for "three, four and even five weeks." While the period will cover vacation time, it will also include weeks of unpaid "vacation" for workers.

The prospect of this reduced steel demand because of market conditions has undoubtedly figured in the steel industry's rejection of the latest settlement proposal of Philip Murray and points to a longer strike and starvation for already pinched steel workers.

Tens of thousands in Flint, Buffalo, Detroit and other auto areas have already been laid off with many scheduled to go at General Electric, Servel, Inc., Toledo metal and other plants.

WITH THE DEMAND for steel lowered because of the drop in consumer buying, the steel companies have no incentive to op-

erate and invoke a price hike. Business sources indicate they would rather wait for a steel shortage to develop when the healthy price increases they expect to get from the government could be advantageously extorted from the steel users.

The New York Times of June 25 admitted in its report on the impasse in the strike:

"It is the belief of many informed persons that the large supply of some types of steel is the major influence in the companies' decision (not to settle) and that when these inventories are reduced a price increase will be more meaningful and bargaining will be conducted on a more realistic basis."

THE PROSPECT, therefore, is for more belt-tightening for steel workers. Many of them are already marching to local relief offices and striking local unions in many parts of the country are appealing to sister unions and communities for help.

At this writing, there was still no indication what the steel union's attitude will be on the offer of \$10,000,000 from the United Mine Workers.

There is no doubt, however, that the steel workers, a third of

(Continued on Page 7)

Peace Party Convention Opens July 4 in Chicago

By MICHAEL SINGER

WHILE PRESS, radio and television ballyhoo the political opportunism and tweedle-dee tweedle-dum squabbles of the major parties and their candidates for President, the eyes of democratic America are on the Progressive Party Peace Convention which opens in Chicago on July 4.

It is fighting that the only party with an alternative to the war and fascist bipartisan conspirators should launch its great election peace offensive on the nation's greatest holiday — Independence Day. The anticipated 2,500 Negro and white delegates from 44 states (only Arkansas, Nevada, West Virginia and Wyoming have not certified delegates thus far—and two of these states are expected to do so by Friday) will hammer out decisions of life-and-death importance to the American people.

THE PEACE RUMBLING of the masses emanating from every Progressive Party pre-convention public hearing which discussed peace, civil liberties, Negro rights, security and employment reflect a great groundswell that should be climaxed at the Chicago Convention. Friday's keynote speech will be delivered by that world famous Negro scholar Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,

following opening addresses by ex-Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, national chairman, and Paul Robeson, national co-chairman.

Welcoming speech will be delivered by Robert Morris Lovett, Illinois Progressive Party chairman and former administrator of the Virgin Islands.

THE CONVENTION'S high point, aside from adoption of the peace and civil liberties platform, will come with the nomination of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Vincent R. Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the only Negro woman ever to be named to the second highest post in the land.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, speaking for her husband who is serving a six-month government contempt sentence, issued a joint statement on the second anniversary of the Korean war which denounced the mass U. S. air raids of the Yalu River power plants on the Korean rim of Manchuria as "provocative actions which threaten to spread the war to China and possibly the entire world." They said that the Progressive Party "joins the British Labor Party in vigorously condemning" the "arrogant anniversary gesture which can only be interpreted by the peoples of the world who want to be left alone to build their countries in

peace, as a threat to their security."

THE JOINT STATEMENT blamed the Truman-Taft-Eisenhower axis and said that they were voicing the demand of the American people "to stop the fighting now."

The party's pre-convention platform hearing will be held next Thursday on the eve of the mass arrival of delegates from all over the nation, hundreds of whom are coming on special Peace Specials.



PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS in the Chicago yards stage a giant noon-hour demonstration in support of the striking steel workers and in preparation for their own imminent contract battle.

Rank and File Candidates Win in Big Auto Locals

DETROIT.—Rank and file candidates for president won out in two big UAW locals in Flint Mich. against nominees who backed Walter Reuther's program of five-year contracts and escalator clauses.

John McGill, veteran sitdowner of the days of 1937 won in Buick local defeating Burt Moore who as incumbent invited in the State police "subversive" squad to hunt for Communists in the Flint labor movement.

At the giant Chevrolet local Tony O'Brian made a clean sweep of the runoff elections, defeating Terrel Thompson by 2,264 to 1,640. The O'Brian slate was supported by Coburn Walker, incumbent president who was defeated in the primary election. Walter had blamed his defeat in the primary to a combination of Walter Reuther and Robert Carter, Regional Director.

In the Big Fisher plant the incumbent Al Devine president, and Bill Genske, financial secretary, were defeated for re-election, due, many progressives claimed, to their unwillingness to take a stand on issues.

Meanwhile in the much watched Ford local 600 elections building officers are being elected in the 16 buildings of the River Rouge plant. Seven in each building. The seven top officials, president, vice-pres-

ident, financial and recording secretary and trustees, guide and sergeant-at-arms of the local, will be elected along with a 218 man new general council in August and September. Then will come re-election of 246 union committeemen.

Opponents of the company and Reuther's five year contract won out in a surprising result in the Rolling Mill, the biggest unit to have elections last week. Incumbent Frank Kinney a supporter of Reuther's five year contract was defeated by John Mando, 745 to 937. With 1,853 out of 2,300 members going to the polls it was the highest vote seen in Rolling Mill. The main issue was regaining time-and-a-half for Saturday work and double-time for Sunday work which was sacrificed for a pension in the five year contract two years ago.

Opponents of the five year contract won out in the Lincoln Parts Depot, when Lou Rinaldi was re-elected president. In the Ford Depot, Mike O'Connell, who switched away from the top machine according to reports is in a runoff for re-election. He is the incumbent.

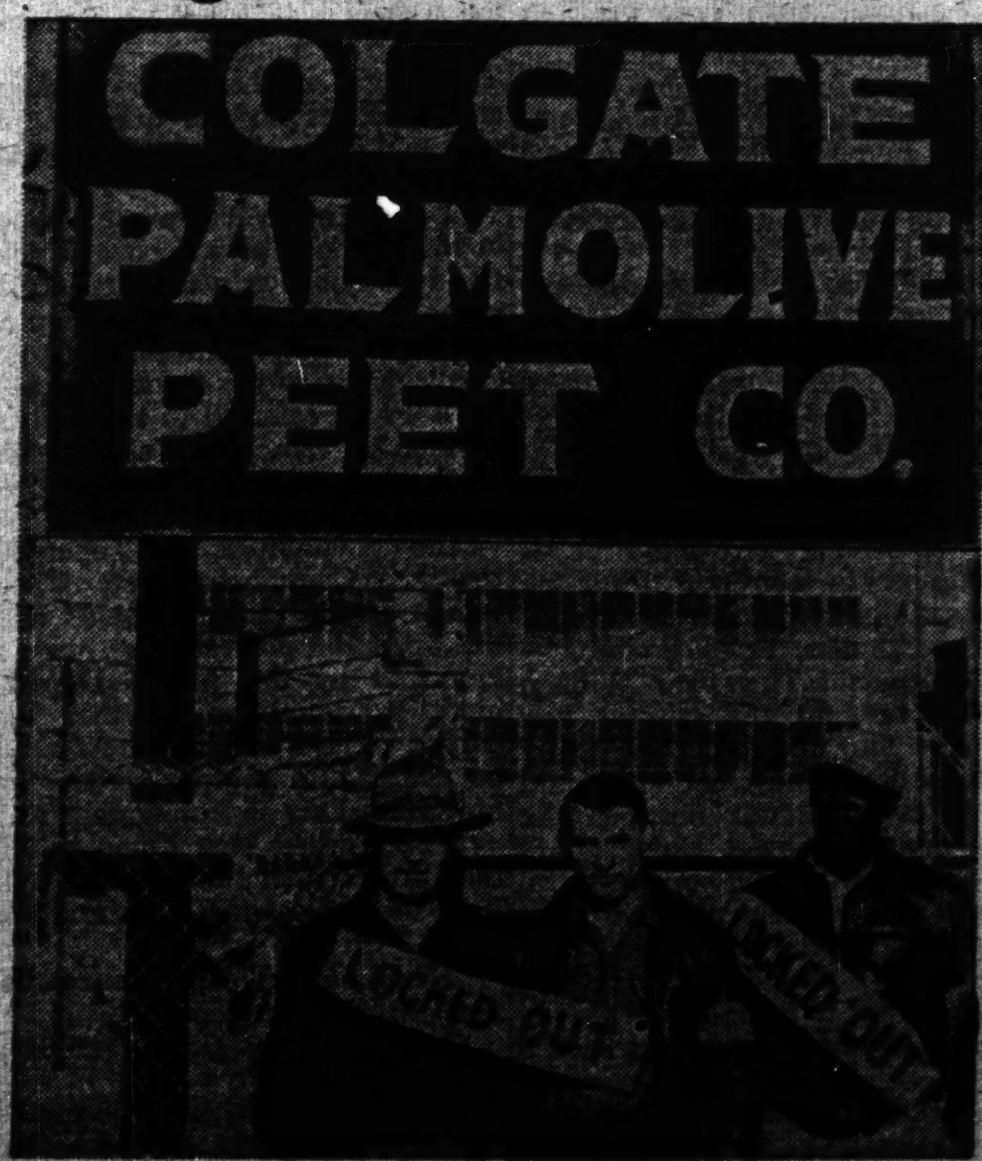
A supporter of the placing of Administrators over the local, Joe Berry, of Miscellaneous building, was re-elected. He made no public endorsement of the administra-

tion in his campaign. In Transportation at Ford, one John Gladden was re-elected. Some sources say he has expressed distaste at the administrators being over the local.

At Briggs local 212, Ken Morris, won out over Joe Williams, 7,100 to 5,800. At local 208, incumbent president John Reynolds was re-elected. Hodges Mason was elected as plant chairman. At Briggs Connor plant local 742, James Cichodel was re-elected despite red-baiting from three other tickets.

At Plymouth local 51, William Gerbe, administration supporter was re-elected by 179 votes. Gerbe got 2,896 and his opponent, John J. Jasinski, 2,717. Jasinski's main campaign was against speedup and on the wage question and opposition to the five year contract.

At Fleetwood local 15 the incumbent Dan Shupa was defeated by what appears to be a rank and file revolt for autonomous rights against a group that has strangled that local's militancy for years. Shupa was beaten by Tony Kassab. One point in the program of Kassab was opposition to anyone, including the International union, interfering with local union autonomy. At local 155 there was no contest. The same was true of local 157 and 174. The latter is Reuther's home deal.



NO SOAP—Five hundred members of Warehousemen's Local 6 struck the big Berkeley, Cal., Colgate plant after these three men were fired for union activity. The soap company has been trying to bust Local 6's contract. The men are G. L. J. Joseph, Joseph Quatrola, John Major and Shedd Reynolds, chief steward.

8-Point Platform UE Will Submit to 3 Party Conventions

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers has made public its eight-point platform which it will submit to the conventions of the Democratic, Republican and Progressive parties. The eight points, the union states, are "rights." No party which does not accept the platform outlined, the union says, can expect the support of the American people. The text:

In the name of the 325,000 men and women of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE)—whose interests are identical with the interests of our nation as a whole—we present a program for consideration by the platform committee of the political parties gathered in the national convention.

We believe that political parties and candidates who deserve the support of the American people should be judged by their service to all the people. Such judgment must be based on words as reflected in platforms adopted and deeds as reflected in the record established.

Today—with clouds of depression and war casting shadows over working people, farmers, small businessmen, the Negro people, the youth—it is necessary for those who seek office to establish their intention to serve the people and not the handful of wealthy interests who constantly endeavor to control both domestic and foreign policies of our great nation.

Never before in our nation's history has it been so urgent that political organizations and leaders listen attentively to the needs of the people. Only in that way can the path to a decent life, prosperity and peace be charted—now and in the years ahead.

The voters will judge how the political parties measure up to those standards. The general executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), however, herein presents to all political parties a program for consideration on the basis of the peoples' interest in word and in deed.

1—THE RIGHTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The right of all people to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" must be translated into terms meaningful to the year 1952. This means curbing the profiteers who grow fat on inflationary price levels; it means a tax program which "taxes the greedy—not the needy"; it means a program for full employment based on peaceful rather than warlike pursuits; it means safeguarding human rights.

Freedom from fear is basic to our democracy. Repressive legislation which seeks to silence dissent among the American people is more dangerous to our democracy than the thoughts it seeks to forbid. The First Amendment must be upheld and, with it, freedom of speech and belief.

The Smith and McCarran thought-control and concentration-camp laws should be immediately repealed as Un-American in their aim to outlaw dissenting political opinions. The Un-American and the McCarran Committees which elevated witchhunting to a national pastime, must be abolished.

Liberty and freedom are indivisible. The rights of minorities—no matter how unpopular—must be regarded as precious to all. There are no interests in our nation that cannot be best served by more—not less—democracy.

2—THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

The labor movement grew and the welfare of the nation was advanced when the Wagner Labor Relations Act was law. The supplanting of the Wagner Act by the Taft-Hartley Act provided corporations with a deadly weapon for attacking unions and limiting

new organization of working men and women. The Taft-Hartley Act is a direct threat to the entire nation and must be repealed. The Wagner Act must be restored and strengthened by adoption of such improvements as the LaFollette-Thomas Oppressive Practices Act as proposed in 1941.

The attempt to use government agencies to control trade unions must end.

The heart of the union movement is collective bargaining. Collective bargaining, however, has no meaning unless the right to strike is safeguarded. Collective bargaining has no meaning if wages are frozen by government edict.

The wages of working people must be increased. The welfare of our entire nation depends on the people's earnings. Any move to lower wage levels is a blow to the welfare of the entire nation.

In this connection, efforts to undermine the Walsh-Healy wage standard law must be stopped. The Wage and Hour law must be strengthened to raise minimum wages to at least \$1.25 an hour.

Seizure of plants, which serves as a trusteeship by government in the interests of anti-labor corporations, must be opposed. The threat to wage standards by use of government tax funds to finance industry's runaway shop program must be ended.

3—THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE

No people suffer greater discrimination and violence than do the 20,000,000 Negro, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Rican and other minority men and women of our nation. The degree to which we set about extending full citizenship and rights to Negro men and women and other minorities will stand as a barometer to the state of our democracy itself.

The Federal government must put an end to the scandalous situation in which Negro people are without protection of the government which was founded and was built on the principle of equality. Words . . . excuses . . . alibis no longer can serve. Discrimination against Negroes—especially in the South—opens the way for low wage rates for all working people regardless of skin color. A Federal Fair Employment Practices law with teeth (such as S. 551 and S. 1732) must be immediately enacted nationally. Passage of an FEPC is a necessity for the health and welfare of the entire nation.

Jimcrow must be outlawed in our armed forces. Segregation must be ended in every agency which is involved in the spending of public funds.

Words must be tested by deeds. An anti-polltax bill must be immediately enacted into law. An anti-lynch bill must be immediately enacted into law. These are the responsibilities of our Federal government.

4—THE RIGHT TO SOCIAL SECURITY

In this rich country, no one need be in want. The first steps already taken in guaranteeing social security to all must be followed by additional measures designed to increase pitifully inadequate Federal old-age pensions to \$125 a month.

Unemployment benefits: Benefits must be increased to at least \$40 weekly for 52 weeks. Responsibility for unemployment insurance must be borne completely by the Federal government to provide uniform, adequate unemployment protection.

Health: Comprehensive medical insurance must provide adequate medical care for the people; Federal funds must be appropriated to build hospitals, train doctors and nurses, and provide in-

proved maternal and child care; adequate Federal disability insurance must be enacted.

Education: A Federal program must be passed to aid in education, to build schools and pay decent pay to teachers, either through grants to states or by direct Federal action where states refuse to cooperate and discriminate against Negroes and other minority groups.

Housing: A Federal non-discriminatory housing program must be passed to build two million low-cost units per year for the next 10 years.

5—THE RIGHTS OF FARMERS AND SMALL BUSINESS

Farmers and small business people are confronted with devastating attacks by the wealthy corporations. The trusts move in where legislators fear to tread and annihilate the small producer and the small retailer.

Subsidies for farmers must be increased to insure that the small and family-sized farmer is adequately paid for his crops and that farm prices stay at fair levels.

Funds must be appropriated for river valley authorities to provide flood control, irrigation and cheap power for the farmer.

The small businessman must be protected against the octopus greed of ravaging big business. The anti-trust law must be put into operation and strengthened.

6—THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM FROM DEPRESSION

The Federal government must view the establishing of a people's budget to satisfy the people's needs as its own responsibility. The vast productive capacity of the nation must be used for the benefit of the people.

Only in this way can the present dangerous policy of building our economy on war production be transformed to a peace economy without mass unemployment and depression.

High wages with prices at reasonable levels provide the mass purchasing power necessary to maintain full employment.

By spending for the common good—by launching a large-scale housing program, by controlling floods, building urgently needed hospitals and schools, by providing public services of all kinds that the people need—a peace-time economy without depression can be built.

By opening up channels for world trade, by seeking foreign markets which can only come from a peace economy, we provide millions of job opportunities for our people; assist in keeping the wheels of production turning; and at the same time build for peace. A depression need not take place if the Federal government plans for prosperity based on the people's needs.

7—THE RIGHT TO A JUST TAX PROGRAM

More than one-third of our national income today goes for war purposes. While a handful of corporations evade their tax responsibilities by tax loopholes (22 new loopholes were provided in the 1951 tax law), the people's tax burden has never been so great. The people must have relief from their poverty-creating tax burden. All taxes on lower income groups must be reduced while no Federal tax at all should be levied on families whose incomes are below those of a minimum budget requirement for subsistence estimated by the U. S. Government to be \$4,000 for a family of four.

Taxes, of course, cannot be reduced unless vast reductions are made in the budget itself. Such reductions are only possible by eliminating the huge military expenses which are today draining

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AMERICA IS THE CASUALTY

THERE ARE NO OFFICIAL figures yet on the number of Chinese and Koreans who were killed and crippled in Tuesday's bombing raid over the electric power stations at the Yalu River, on the border of Manchuria.

The raid came on the eve of the second anniversary of the Korean War, the most unpopular war in American history.

It came at a time when millions of Americans, together with the overwhelming majority of mankind, were praying and hoping that somehow, in some manner, the end of the second year of war would find an end to the bloodletting and the return of our troops.

But the Pentagon decided otherwise. By bombing the Manchurian power installations, it served notice that it would brook no interference with its war plans.

It followed up this shooting raid—an act which even the saber-rattling MacArthur did not dare undertake—with the notice that it would bomb Manchuria, the most industrialized area of China, any time it felt like it.

Defense Secretary Lovett went even further. He told a news conference that this warlike step against the 475,000,000 people of China would be undertaken without consultation with the UN or any member of the UN. Yet, the Korean War is allegedly being conducted under the auspices of the UN.

SHOCK AND OUTRAGE spread throughout the world with the news that the Pentagon had actually gone as far as to bomb the Manchurian border. Even Winston Churchill, that fervent supporter of Washington policy, was hard put to defend this action against the storm of protests that arose in the British Parliament.

Lovett's threat and the Yalu bombing raid take on an even more ominous note when it is recalled that they both take place on top of calls by both Administration and top GOP spokesmen for more aggressive action against "Communism." John Foster Dulles, the Wall Street lawyer who is writing the Republican Party foreign policy plank, has been making speeches all over the country calling for an end to the policy of "containment" and moving over to a policy of offensive action.

This is the same Dulles who played such a sinister role in South Korea only a few days prior to the outbreak of the Korean War. It is the same Dulles who masterminded that Japanese Treaty which provides for a Far Eastern base to carry on war against China, the Soviet Union and Asian nations fighting for independence from colonial rule.

AS DOCUMENTED in The Worker Magazine last week, the whole history of the year-long truce negotiations in Korea has been one stall and provocation after another by Washington's generals to prevent any peace. The first one was on the fraudulent issue of admission of correspondents. It ranged right up to the most recent one of forcible screening of POWs in direct violation of Geneva Convention rules on the handling of prisoners of war.

The bombing of the Yalu and Lovett's threat are the latest, and, by far, the most provocative and dangerous of any steps taken up to now.

The generals have not only announced that they want no peace in Korea.

They have announced they are ready to spread the war.

MORE THAN 109,000 American casualties have already been sacrificed in Korea, a small country which has been ravaged and laid waste. How many more American and other casualties is Washington and Wall Street plotting to sacrifice for the sake of their arrogant war plans? The generals are conspiring to throw American troops into war against China.

Americans must not allow this to happen.

But wishing will not stop the war-bent Bi-Partisan war plotters. It will take action, united action by all the people. The kind of action which is being heralded by the preparations for the Progressive Party Peace Convention to be held in Chicago over the July 4 weekend.

WE SAID WE DIDN'T know how many casualties the Yalu River bombings brought.

But we do know that the biggest casualty was the name of America which was again besmirched by the warmakers in the eyes of all decent humanity.

There must be no more casualties in Korea. Unite to stop the war now!

(Continued on Page 6)

Flynn

(Continued from Page 3.)
of the Negro people in the South.
"Yes," she said, "Negroes are barred from voting in the South."
Q. Doesn't the Constitution and special legislation grant the franchise to all citizens?

A. These amendments and legislation are not all enforced. In your state, Mississippi, a half million Negroes are denied the right to vote. This was brought out in the Bilbo investigation.

Q. But Negroes do vote in the South, don't they?

A. I know they have been shot for attempting to go to the polls.

Q. You don't know that of your own knowledge?

A. I wasn't actually present when it happened. But I read about it in the press and I met a widow of a victim, Mrs. Amy Mallard.

Marcantonio asked hearing chairman Peter Campbell Brown to take judicial notice of the facts of Negro disfranchisement set forth in Congressional hearings on the poll-tax. Brown refused. He ordered Paisley to continue.

Q. Wasn't there legislation passed by Congress guaranteeing civil rights to all persons regardless of race, creed or color?

A. There has been such legislation.

Q. Do you say the FBI and Department of Justice are laying down on the job of enforcing civil rights legislation?

A. I believe they are. That's my opinion.

Marcantonio asked the panel to take judicial notice that no civil rights legislation has been adopted by Congress since 1878. Brown again refused. Marcantonio told the panel that Paisley was attempting the impossible feat of impeaching Miss Flynn by claiming there is no jimcrow in Southern states.

Miss Flynn testified for the

second time that the Communist Party is planning to run candidates for office this year wherever possible.

"But your party has difficulty in getting on the ballot," Paisley remarked.

"Those difficulties were made to hamper small parties," Miss Flynn said. "It is part of the two-party system."

She told the panel: "We have not abandoned our right to function as an American political party."

CIO Shoe Local Urges Bail for Martin Young

Local 65, United Shoeworkers of America, CIO, in a resolution this week, demanded the release of Martin Young from Ellis Island on bail, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The resolution declares that "already six concentration camps are under way in the U.S." and that the "Supreme Court has upheld a section of the McCarran Law which would provide the vehicle for filling them . . . denial of bail to non-citizens pending deportation proceedings."

The resolution points out that today marks the eighth month that Young has been imprisoned on Ellis Island.

21 B-36's Arrive At British Base

BRIZE NORTON, England.—The biggest group of B-36 bombers yet to cross the Atlantic arrived Friday from Fort Worth, Tex. Twenty-one of the B-36's landed at this base around midday.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS completes one year in jail on July 2. Remember him with a card, letter or telegram to Box FMB 644, Terre Haute, Indiana.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 3.)
us into the ghetto for the next 50 years."

Only once in his speech did Wilkins use the word "communism." He said:

"So the hatebombs this year will fail . . . because we are men and not children. . . . Because we refuse to be hushed by the false and hysterical cry of 'communism' . . . Because unless we are free, America will not be free, and the hopeful millions around the world who yearn for freedom will have their aspirations dashed into the dust of slavery of the spirit and death of the body."

MEMBERSHIP RISE

Figures released by the conference procedure committee showed that 546 of the NAACP's 1,305 branches are in two regions comprising Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. New Mexico is in the Southwestern region, but its membership is negligible.

The region of greatest growth in membership—and the region with the most branches—is the deep South states. Birmingham, Ala., for example, is listed among those having a membership from 1,000 to 2,000. Other areas of growth cited were Clarendon County, S. C., Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Tuskegee, Ala., and Richmond, Va.

Baltimore led in new members, reporting a total of 6,351 at the end of 1951, while new branches were established throughout the southeast region.

Among cities reporting new branches were: Selma, Ala.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Millidgeville and Valdosta and Washington County, Georgia; Hattiesburg, Indianola, Meridian and Laurel, Miss., and Columbia, Tenn.

Final figures show that 656 of the total NAACP branch count are in southern states. Of the 221 NAACP youth councils, 115 are in the South, and 42 of its 80 college chapters are below the Mason and Dixon line.

Most frequently cited reason for the dramatic growth of the N. A. A. C. P. in the South in 1951 is the mass anger aroused by the murder of the Moores. The Negro community of almost every southern city still displays posters with Moore's picture, with the slogan: "That he shall not have died in vain."

Seek Funds for Bedford Drive For Hospital

Twelve hundred Brooklynites were out with collection cans in a three-day tag day from Thursday on to help the Bedford-Stuyvesant Health Congress carry on its campaign for an inter-racial hospital for the community.

Last week a committee of prominent citizens from Brooklyn urged Dr. Marcus Kogel, Commissioner of Hospitals, in a meeting at City Hall to request the inclusion in the 1953 budget of an appropriation for the urgently needed hospital.

The committee which met with Dr. Kogel comprised: Dr. Sarah Greenberg, Mrs. Vioris Colos, Mrs. Lydia Bailey, Mrs. Horlick, Dr. Russell, Mrs. Aronowitz, Mrs. Alston, Mrs. Neal, Dr. P. Selden, Dr. H. Yochves and others.

Two Illinois Miners Killed in Rock Fall

BELLEVIEW, Ill.—Two men were killed last week by a fall of slate in the St. Louis & O'Fallon Coal Co.'s Black Eagle mine five miles north of Belleville.

Joseph Homyak, 61 years old, 1822 Natalie Street, East St. Louis, died instantly. Forest Odom, 32, of 730 South 12 St., Belleville, was still alive when dug out of the debris, but died on a stretcher as he was being carried to the shaft elevator.

A section of roof weighing approximately two tons collapsed on the two miners.

UE Platform

(Continued from Page 5.)
our national resources without constructive result.

The squandering of the people's tax money abroad must end. No evidence is at hand that Marshall Plan money spent in other lands has performed a service for any people—here or abroad. On the contrary, there is ample official evidence that these funds have provided fabulous profit for the corporations at home and abroad while the living standards of European workers are falling.

Marshall Plan spending, now completely transformed into military spending abroad must end. Funds raised from a just tax program should be spent to guarantee our nation a prosperous future in a balanced economy.

8—THE RIGHT TO PEACE

The most profound need of the American people and our nation is to secure peace. Such peace is possible today.

The American people have within one generation suffered from two world wars. Today they stand committed—without their consent or counsel—to new wars. The American people, however, want peace. Wars are not made by common people but by those who profit from wars, the armament manufacturers, the investment bankers.

The expression of the popular will for peace must serve as our guide to foreign policy—not the lobbyists and propagandists of the big corporations. The nation must return to the policies of Wendell Willkie whose "One World" won genuine non-partisan support

everywhere. We must return to the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt who proved by practice over a 12-year period that nations may work together no matter how they may differ in their form of economy.

The American people must be free to talk, to discuss, to criticize foreign policy. The idea that foreign policy must be accepted unquestioningly and that it is "treason" to criticize our foreign policy must be ended if we are to ever chart a road to peace.

Our foreign policy must be sensitive to the demand of the people for peace; rather than obeying the lobbying demands of the corporations who seek vast war profits.

We must support the efforts of colonial people throughout the world who have been victimized by imperialistic powers.

No political party can claim support or expect to receive support of the American people without accepting the program outlined above; and, furthermore, translating such a program into reality—which means a future of decent, secure, peaceful living for all America.

Demand GOP, Dems Adopt 'Peace Plank'

CHICAGO.—Delegates to both Republican and Democratic national conventions will be urged to work for adoption of a "peace plank" in their party platforms, it was announced this week by the executive board of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

The organization has voted to send individual letters to every delegate urging the parties to declare their stand on the question

What's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "General With-out Buttons" French small-fry expose their elders. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 non-members. Air-cooled.

Brooklyn
PAUL ROBINSON in Brighton Beach in a concert and dance, Sat. eve. June 28th in Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island. Program: Harry Gendel, Betty Sanders. Adm. \$1; at door \$1.20.
COMMUNITY DANCE and Reception given by "The Eight Star Social Club" featuring Taft Chandler and the Musical Knights, also other entertainment. Donation \$1.25. Cleveland Community Center, 608 Cleveland St. cor. Blake. EXT to New Lots station; 8th Ave "A" train to Shepard Ave.

SUNDAY
Manhattan
PUERTO RICAN CHILDREN'S Caravan. Spanish dances, songs, recitations. Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., Sunday, June 29th, 3-7 p.m. Proceeds: Send Puerto

Rican Children to Camp. Adults 75c; children 25c.
CLUB CINEMA presents "General Without Buttons" French small-fry expose their elders. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr 9th St.) \$1 for members; \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled.

Brooklyn
AN EVENING of exciting music! The Brownsville Music Festival Committee presents "Songs of All Nations." A concert for peace, Sunday, June 29 at 8 p.m. Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave. Contr. \$1.

Congratulations
to a valiant fighter for Peace, Democracy and Socialism
E. C. GREENFIELD
Public Relations Director
C.P. of Ohio
Communist Candidate
Governor of Ohio
on his 62nd Birthday
June 28th, 1952
—State Committee,
Communist Party of Ohio

Another NATIONAL GUARDIAN "facts to fight with" pamphlet

MAN BITES DOG

the McCarran Committee testimony of

William Mandel

(Author of "A Guide to the Soviet Union"; "The Soviet Far East"; A.L.P. Candidate for Congress)

How would YOU answer these questions? . . .

What about Soviet "slave camps"?

Would you fight against China?

How would you settle the Korean War?

Do you believe the Smith Act is a good law?

JULIUS EMSPAK

of U.E. comments: "Very fine . . . accurate facts and information on the real issues that confront the American people."

GEN. FAYMONVILLE

(Ret., former U.S. Military Attache in Moscow): "I hope the plain unmistakable expression of your views gave the committee some of the postgraduate instruction they seem to need so badly."

ANNE BERENHOLZ

L.A. Labor Peace Committee: "The most brilliant piece of writing I have ever seen on the subject."

A CHICAGOAN: "Rush 100 to be distributed to some of the men who will face the dogs here in a few weeks."

Bulk orders have been placed by U.E., M. C. & S., Progressive Party Clubs, and other organizations.

10 cents

12 for \$1.00

50 for \$2.50

GUARDIAN PAMPHLETS

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THIS IS AN ELECTION YEAR
KNOW how to answer Questions in the fall
BY STUDYING THIS SUMMER AT THE
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
REGISTRATION NOW GOING ON
Many Interesting Courses offered
Calendar:
OF SPECIAL INTEREST OF OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS
TO NEW YORK
One-week morning courses begin July 7th through Aug. 15th
Also evening courses begin July 7th through Aug. 15th
Institute of Marxist Studies begins July 7th through Aug. 15th
Catalogs available at the
Jefferson School of Social Science
575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C. — WA 9-1600

'new challenge' youth forum:
'A Lantern for Jeremy'
V. J. Jerome answers your questions
also: Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor, FREEDOM; Aaron Weissman, editor, NEW CHALLENGE
Betty Sanders: Songs of Poland, old and new
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 8 P. M.
YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN HALL
405 W. 41st Street

Pentagon Tries

(Continued from Page 2)

rean war, seemed none too bright. With Sir Gladwyn Jebb of the United Kingdom scheduled to succeed Malik in the Council presidency on July 1, it appeared that only Malik's use of the veto power would be able to prevent Washington from once again making the Council write a blank check for war against China.

However, British Labor voices challenged the Yalu River bombings, and the demand of Field Marshall Alexander for a British deputy to the Supreme Command in Korea offered the possibility of a brake being applied to the Pentagon hell-bent-for-war juggernaut. Moreover, demonstrations in Japan also cast doubt on the reliability of that country as a continued war base for the Pentagon.

But the decisive power to win a cease-fire still remained with the American people. Although some peace organizations spoke out and demonstrated on the occasion of the Korean war's second anniversary, the American people were not yet using their power fully to serve their own life-and-death interest in a Korean peace and a settlement in Asia.

Bid McGranery Free Oleta Yates

A telegram of protest was sent Friday to Attorney General James P. McGranery by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, urging the freeing of Oleta Yates and the halting of Smith Act trials.

The telegram charged: This action will be recognized by all civilized world as an abrogation of traditional American judicial process, as failure to assure a fair trial and as disgraceful violation of defendant's Constitutional rights. It is further proof that Smith Act prosecutions are government thought-control instrument to force Americans to accept administration's policies or go to jail. We urge you to immediately use your influence to free Oleta Yates and to halt all thought-control trials.

RAIL LAYOFFS

CHICAGO (FP).—The Bros. of Railroad Signalmen (AFL) says railroads are using the steel strike as an excuse to layoff up to 25 percent of their signalmen.

Shopper's Guide

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197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR 7-8444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets



'No Contract, No Fish'—These Southern Strikers Mean It

Some of the newly-organized menhaden fishermen and their wives are shown at the recent convention of the Fur and Leather Workers Union.

War Budget

PARIS.—The upper House of Parliament early Friday approved a military budget calling for the spending this year of 1,400,000,000,000 francs (\$3,700,000,000).

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL SHARE 3-room apartment with young man, \$30 a month. Call all week OR 4-0894.

WILL SHARE cozy apt. (piano) with girl. Own room. Vicinity Concourse-Stadium. \$10 week, summer sublet, couple considered. PL 8-1547 days; ME 5-4952 evenings.

ROOM TO RENT

NICELY furnished room, modern building. Call UL 9-3107 before 11 a.m. after 4 p.m.

NICELY furnished room to rent, light, airy, elevator, telephone, reasonable. 150 Second Ave. apt. 18; GR 5-1682.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

WANTED ROOM at the seashore for two weekends only, with or without meals. Call GR 7-3682.

HELP WANTED

SECOND COOK and Assistant Life-Guard wanted for Nature Friends Camp Midvale. Apply by letter, Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey.

SITUATION WANTED

WOMAN, experienced, responsible. Baby sit. Half hour ride from midtown, Manhattan, Box 108, The Worker.

FOR SALE

(Appliances)

FAME (Huscock style): 3 quiet speed—all steel frame, rubber mounted—sealed bearing GP motor. Safe for kids. Regularly \$39.95—only \$29.95. Standard Beards Dist., 143-4th Ave. (13th-14th Sts.) GR 3-7812.

SONGS from World Youth Festival. Recorded in Berlin. Price \$1 plus 25c if ordered by mail. German American, Inc. 130 E. 16th St. Open 4 to 7 p.m.

PARTNERSHIP

PARTNERSHIP in two-family house for sale, 6 rooms available for immediate occupancy. Cost \$7,000 down \$2,000, mortgage \$5,000. Cost per month \$60. In Bensonhurst section of Brooklyn near subway and school. Apply Box 104, The Worker.

RESORTS

EAST HILL FARM, Youngville, New York—Ideal vacation in the Catskills. Pleasant atmosphere sports, swim, informal dancing, camp fires, excellent food. \$45. Families special rates. Write or call City DE 2-1565. County Jeffersonville 74W.

CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N.Y. Forget the alarm clock—go rustic. Barn dances, swim, sports, food galore. Artistic rooms. Children 1/2 rate to 12. Booklet. Tel. Calliope 321 J 2.

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TRUCKS FOR HIRE

MAKE A SPARE moving and picking service, city, suburban, Nassau, NY 4-7797.

Steel

(Continued from Page 4)

whom earn below \$1.50 an hour, are beginning to feel the pinch. The steel companies are hopeful that the hunger among them would compel submission to the terms of the corporations when the latter feel ready to settle.

PHILIP MURRAY, meanwhile, took official recognition of the sentiment among the strikers and told a mass meeting of Cary strikers last Sunday that a Taft-Hartley injunction "will not manufacture steel." Before him in the hall were banners brought in by strikers vowing they will not work under a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Murray's speech followed a meeting of the Wage Policy Committee of the steel union heard earlier that week, where he told the steel workers that he had no idea when the strike may end, but pledged the fight would be carried to the end.

BACK OF MURRAY'S angry tone, it was reported, was a new rejection by the steel companies of a settlement proposal that included new concessions to the steel companies. It was reported that Bethlehem was ready to accept the terms, but U. S. Steel, supported by the other "Big Six" companies, vetoed the plan. It was indicated that Murray gave some concession or retroactivity (to March 15) and offered modifications in the union shop proposal that would have exempted present non-union employees from joining the union and would give new employees a right to withdraw from membership by a registered letter after 20 days of employment. While there was no confirmation of the exact details of the settlement proposal, there was no doubt that a new offer was made and its rejection prompted Murray's subsequent statements.

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IRVING POTASH completes one year in jail on July 2. Remember him with a card, letter or telegram to Box FME 67769, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Group Rates on Request (10 or more)
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JOIN OUR SPIRIT OF '76 WEEK (JULY 6-12)
Program every eve. featuring a new NEGRO HISTORY SHOW. Campfire hoodlanny, Treasure Hunt Square Dance Nite. Concert with piano and voice. Dancing to our orchestra every nite.
Forums on Peace, Negro-white relations, Women in Society.
Classes (no fee) in tennis, archery, swimming, lifeguarding, folk dancing, sketching, softball for women, rowing.
Sing with our chorus. Chess, checkers, and ping pong tournaments.
Hear Song of the Forest. Spirituals. This Is Our Land, Boris Gudonov.
Hike up the Appalachian Trail and to the Rock Quarry.
And more: BEST IN FOOD—all sports incl. boating, fishing, swimming, volleyball, horseshoes, handball, and add a friendly informal atmosphere.
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Camp Lakeland
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Entertainment, Dancing, Food, Sports
Mandy Shain heads Social Staff with Margaret McCaden, Meyer and Luba Eisenberg, Edith Segal, Vera Nickerson, Lorena Conyers, Murray Lane, Herb Krushman
FROM \$40 • FAMILY PLAN
CHILDREN'S DAY CAMP
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AL 5-6285
For Children 5 to 15—Camp Kindergarten

Bias Eviction Case Set for Trial Tuesday

A suit charging Knickerbocker Village and the State Housing Commissioner with anti-Negro discrimination will be heard by Supreme Court Judge Samuel Di Falcone next Tuesday, it was learned yesterday. The suit was brought by Mrs. Norma Brown and Edward Strickland, Negro artist. It charges that the Lower East Side project and Commissioner Herman T. Strickland are seeking to evict Strickland and his family solely because he is a Negro.

Mrs. Brown permitted Strickland to occupy her apartment at 34 Monroe in July, 1950. Strickland has paid rent since then. But last March, after Strickland's mother attempted to apply for an apartment, the management began an eviction proceedings.

JOHN WILLIAMSON completes one year in jail on July 2. Remember him with a card, letter or telegram to Box FME 19353, Leavenworth, Kan.

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For further information call or write
CAMP MIDVALE, Midvale, New Jersey
TELEPHONE 5-3100
\$2.00 deposit insures reservations

'No Contract, No Fishing' And They Really Mean It



Members of the Furriers Joint Council pin a sign on the first truckload of food sent to menhaden fishermen in response to president Gold's call for aid.

By GEORGE MORRIS

KILMARNOCK, Va.

IN THE NUMBER AFFECTED, the strike of 1,500 Negro menhaden fishermen in an out-of-way Chesapeake peninsula may seem of little importance compared with the great steel and other struggles taking place. But this struggle, and that of other Negro fishermen totaling 5,000 down the coast as far as Texas, is something new and can have great historic significance.

It is virtually an all-Negro strike in areas where a handful of whites dominate and a few powerful fishing companies profit handsomely.

THIS IS THE FIRST TIME those Negro people became organized in a union although the industry they have followed for generations is more than a century old. It is also the first time those Negro people have felt the real friendship of white people. It is the hand of brotherhood of a union — the International Fur and Leather Workers Union — led by whites and Negroes.

I saw the meaning of this new kind of brotherhood to them, when I spent some time with the strikers, talked to them of their work and conditions, to their wives who have organized an active ladies' auxiliary, and saw how they live.

I felt the spirit among them in the meeting in a skating rink outside this little town on the Chesapeake shore where they came to receive another big truckload of food presented them by Leon Straus for the Fur Dyers and Dressers Joint Board of New York.

WHEN REV. J. J. NICHOLS of the Mount Olive Baptist Church gave the signal in his invocation, the 700 men, women and children rose and joined in the singing of a hymn. But if that hymn was meant to be a slow-going, mournful number, it certainly didn't sound like it. They sang it like a fighting labor song should be sung. And everyone in the hall but the delegates from New York knew it and sang it.

Then Rev. Nichols asked the Lord to "bless this union" and swung out into a fighting speech, the main theme of which was that it is time for the Negro people to stand on their feet and that they will gain equality and full citizenship only by militantly "standing up on their own feet."

Through the meeting as the au-

dience responded with Amens when the speakers struck home, as the wrath went out against the handful of "Judases" who went fishing, it became evident to me that these people are translating their religion into a fighting program.

IT IS FIVE WEEKS since these fishermen began their refusal to sign on ships. It is 15 months since Leon Straus and several others of his union made their first "explorations" down this peninsula. But they are conducting this fight with an effectiveness and efficiency that would put many a seasoned old union to shame. The union has become their shield. They wear Local 700 buttons with pride. They formed section committees in the seven counties where the strikers live to check daily on every home. There is a ladies auxiliary chapter in each of those sections that is active side-by-side with the men. Even the children like scouts, have their eyes open for everyone who might seem to be packing his gear as if ready to go fishing.

There are no picket lines in this strike. There is no place to picket because the boats can be tied up anywhere.

THE STRENGTH of the strike is essentially in its effective patrolling of the vast strike front along the entire peninsula. The heart of the struck area is about half the size of Belgium, and consists of about five counties with a population of 50,000 — mostly Negroes. The menhaden fishermen are the basis of the working population of the area. They live on small farms or plots of land, raise some crops, especially for their own use and must supplement their wages from fishing with extra jobs through the winter months. I have found among them a striking steelworker in from Bethlehem and some who do longshore work in Norfolk between seasons.

Many of them — probably half the strikers of this area — found other work while the strike is on.

Those who haven't ask only some staple foods — the kind they can't grow — and gasoline to keep their flying squadrons patrolling. And they'll hold out as long as it takes to beat J. Howard Smith, the giant of the industry and operator of 117 vessels, 40 of them here.

THE FISHING COMPANIES which with other business people in the area control the economic life of the community, have thrown the book at the Negro fishermen — evictions, no credit. And Gov. Battle, the very same Battle who executed the Martinsville Seven, sent in troopers and issued a statement that he'll "protect" those who want to work. Very few went for the bait.

Solidarity is nothing new to the strikers, and their families and the others of the Negro population in this area. They have maintained a "Negro solidarity" for years because of necessity. That's why I heard frequent reference to the few who went fishing as "traitors to their race." But this time this solidarity merges with their solidarity as workers — Negro and white — against capitalists. There is no evidence yet of any open friends for the Negro people among the local whites. But once the concept gets under way, and the hope for it becomes real, it will begin to reflect itself among the poorer whites, some of whom face bankruptcy because of multi-million dollar monopolies like J. Howard Smith.

THE INTEREST these workers are showing in their union is amazing. There are only two international union representatives in the area — William Levner, and Robert Logan, the latter a Negro. The complicated machinery of this union is otherwise entirely in the hands of the Negro fishermen themselves, with John Ball, 37 years a fisherman, the dynamo and president. Levner said that when the executive board of 30 of Local 700 meets, several hundred union and auxiliary members are around to watch the proceedings. There are always people around to do work in the strike. No one tries to shirk responsibility. The whole Negro population is in it.

The love of these workers for the IFLWU, and especially for its president Ben Gold, can hardly be pictured in words. Gold took them by storm at a mass meeting of 2,000 men women and children at White Stone beach on Sunday, June 15.

THE REASON for the union's progress is not alone in the love

\$\$\$ COME IN — BUT MORE IS NEEDED TO COVER OLYMPICS

It's coming in, but not fast enough. The money, that is, to speed Daily Worker Sports Editor Lester Rodney on his way to Helsinki, Finland, and the 1952 Olympics. Sports fans from here, there and everywhere are excited about the prospects of DW coverage of this international sports event, because they expect not only the best Olympics reportage, but the kind of reporting which properly sees in the Helsinki Games the peaceful, friendly competition between nations and social systems which the world wants and needs.

Here's how one day's mailbag of contributions looked:

L. G. of N.Y., \$2; A. E. Bklyn., \$1; O. J., Austin, Tex., \$5; J.W. Mo., Chicago, \$1; C. G., San Souci, Mich., \$10; E.T., Rhode Island, \$2; "Spartacus," Detroit \$25; Freedom of the Press Assn., Boston, \$5.

"What we need", wrote B. H. of Brooklyn, is more competition in sports and less in wars."

Feel that way? Want expert Olympics coverage in America's Peace paper? Make YOUR contribution today. Mail to Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.

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it gives or in the fact that its representatives, white and Negro, have lived with them and respected their dignity. First, the union has not, as is so often the case of others towards Negroes, displayed a patronizing attitude. The workers are continually told "we'll give you all the help possible, but you're got to first of all help and fight for yourselves." Secondly, the union's top leaders are not taking the position that the fisherman are just interested in "pork chops." This is the attitude of the companies.

As Logan described it, a company man told him "your men won't stick. We'll put some pork chops on the boats and they'll fall all over themselves getting down here."

"But it hasn't happened," said Logan, "and it makes me very proud of my people."

The crowd knew well what he meant when he said:

"You will not, I know, sell

yourselves, sell your families, sell your jobs for a promise of pork chops."

The stakes are far bigger. At the meeting I attended, the biggest chorus of "amens" came when speakers pointed out the fishermen have nothing to lose but that if they win recognition for their union, a new day will begin in their lives as citizens of America.

McCARRAN

(Continued from Page 1)

clared, "you will destroy the internal security of the U. S."

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-NY) said the measure was "racist, restrictionist and reactionary." He begged his colleagues not to make "second class citizens" of naturalized Americans and subject them to "fear of deportation."

The new law gives some fascist countries their first immigration quotas.

It retains the system of allotting quotas according to the number of aliens from the particular countries living in the United States in 1920.

Sen. Benton called it a "reactionary throwback." Lehman said it was an "insult to Orientals" and Sen. Blair Moody (D-Mich) said it was "striking a blow for Stalin." Sen. John O. Pastore (D-RI) said the quota system "perpetuated" in the new law was "born in bigotry, created in hate and reaffirmed here today."

He said it assumes that the British, Irish and Germans, who benefit most, are more desirable citizens than Italians, Greek and others.

11 More UN Votes Needed to Hear Tunisia Case

Only 11 countries are needed to give their approval in order to get the Tunisia case against imperialist France before the UN General Assembly. The required number was reduced to 11 Thursday when Poland and Bolivia gave their approval. The meeting has been opposed by France and the U. S. government.

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